Never Sheathe the Sword
Until Victory Is Won

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's
Fight to the Last!

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LAUREL, BOSE AGAIN PLEDGE AID TO NIPPON

Vow to Give All-Out Cooperation in Construction of New Order in East Asia

MESSAGE GIVEN VIA RADIO

Broadcasts by Philippine President and Azad Hind Government Head End Series

Full faith in victory and the construction of a new and just order throughout the world were voiced by both Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of the Philippines, and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in their broadcasts delivered at 7:20 p.m. on Tuesday night.

In the last of the series of international exchange broadcasts made in observing the start of the new year by the leaders of the Governments of Greater East Asia, each of the speakers pointed to the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, which was held in November in Tokyo, as proof of the complete solidarity of the nations of East Asia and also declared his determination to give his all in the drive toward victory.

Laurel's Address

President Laurel's broadcast was in substance as follows:

"During the past year was witnessed a swift progress of the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere and due to the further effective fighting of the officers and men of the Japanese Army and Navy the front lines of Greater East Asia were held securely, the defenses of the Common Prosperity Sphere were made still more solid and an unshakable position was established. In spite of all the bitter fighting, the construction in the Common Prosperity Sphere progressed swiftly. Burma and the Philippines declared their independence, and the establishment of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind and the participation in their own government of the peoples of the Southern Regions were also realized.

"The many significant events which served to make still more solid the foundations of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere reached a magnificent climax in the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations which was opened in Tokyo on November 5. I believe that our duties, hereafter lie in maintaining the battle results already scored and exert still greater efforts for the successful prosecution of the war. The goal of the nations of Greater East Asia has been clearly indicated by the Joint Declaration. And our way, needless to say, is also indicated by the Japan-Philippines Alliance Pact which was signed on October 14.

"In the Alliance Pact and the Joint Declaration the Republic of the Philippines promised, together with the other nations of Greater East Asia, to cooperate for the construction of a new order based on morality under the unchangeable principles of respect of just traditions, mutual benevolence in economic cooperation, reciprocal friendship, and respect of each other's territory, sovereignty and independence. I wish to take this opportunity in representing the people of the Philippines to tell you, the people of Japan, that we will hold true to this pledge, not only because that is the promise made by our Government but also because of our true gratitude for the fair Japanese attitude.

"Only three months have passed since the birth of the Republic of the Philippines but in that period we have not only directed our efforts toward establishing solidly the authority of the Government and gain the confidence of the people but have secured war materials as well as working for the spiritual and material reconstruction of the Philippines. The people of the Philippines welcomed the new year with bright hopes and an unshakable determination. I believe firmly that we are able to give our all in cooperating with Japan and the other nations of Greater East Asia to break completely the centuries-long Anglo-American shackles and constructing a new world order based on morality in which the peoples of Greater East Asia will be able to gain their righteous places."

The broadcast made by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provi-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Destroyer Sunk By Axis Torpedo Hit In Atlantic Waters

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 3.—The sinking of an American destroyer in Atlantic waters, due to a torpedo hit discharged by an Axis unit on December 24 last year was admitted by the U.S. Navy Department today according to Washington reports. As to the type of the vessel, its tonnage and other particulars, however, nothing has yet been revealed.

STRONGER CABINET REORGANIZED IN P.I.

Ministers and Vice-Ministers Appointed; Laurel Takes Economic Affairs Post

Domei

MANILA, January 3.—Close on the heels of the reorganization of the Philippine Government this morning wherein nine ministries were created, President Jose P. Laurel this evening named the following members to compose the new Cabinet:

Claro M. Recto—Foreign Affairs Minister
Antonio de las Alas—Finance Minister
Teofilo Sison—Justice Minister
Rafael Alunan—Agriculture and Natural Resources Minister
Quintin Paredes—Public Works and Communications Minister
Emiliano Tria Tirona—Health, Labor and Public Welfare Minister

The Malacanan also announced the addition of the Home Affairs and Educational portfolios. President Laurel will also hold the concurrent post of Minister of Economic Affairs, one of the two new ministries created.

Vice-Ministers of the respective Government departments who were appointed are as follows:

Emilio Abello—Vice-Foreign Minister
Guillermo Gomez—Vice Finance Minister
Alejo Labrador—Vice-Justice Minister
Gregorio San Agustine—Vice-Agriculture and Natural Resources Minister
Sergio Bayan—Vice-Public Works and Communications Minister
Arsenio Bonifacio—Vice-Home Affairs Minister
General Guillermo Francisco—Ditto
Gabriel Manalac—Vice Education Minister
Dr. Ramon Macasaet—Vice-Health, Labor and Public Welfare Minister

Simultaneous to the appointment of the new Ministers, the President named Jose Paez, former manager of the Manila Railroad Company, as a member of the Council of State thereby increasing the membership of that body to seven.

DANCE HALLS IN NANKING WILL BE CLOSED SOON

Clean-Up Campaign Against Other Two Evils in Capital Being Pushed

Domei

NANKING, January 4.—Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the National Government of China, on Sunday issued an order requesting all dance hall operators in the capital to close their business in 50 days' time. This sharp step is the reply to the cabaret owners who petitioned the Government for more operational time.

It is understood that the order allow cabarets to remain open for the time being for two hours daily between 9 p.m. to 11 p.m., but they will have to close permanently after January 16.

Meanwhile, the National Government is pushing its campaign against the other two evils, namely, opium smoking and gambling.

Sutherland Given New Post

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 3.—Major-General Richard Sutherland, U.S. Chief of General Staff in Southwest Pacific was appointed Deputy-Commander of the U.S. Expeditionary Forces in the Indo-Burmese-China areas, it was announced today by the Headquarters of the U.S. Expeditionary Forces in that area, according to reports from New Delhi.

WAR PRECEPTS ISSUED BY TOJO FOR CIVIL RANKS

370 Officials Hear Prime Minister Give Instructions for Government Servants

SEVEN PRINCIPLES COVERED

Is Civil Parallel to Field Service Code Issued to Army by War Minister

Special wartime instructions to Government officials ranging over the entire civil service and including policemen and firemen were issued by Prime Minister Tojo at 10 a.m. Tuesday at his official residence before about 370 officials of the Chokunin rank and above, in view of the increasing gravity of the responsibilities charged upon those who are in authority in this the third year of the War of Greater East Asia.

The instructions covered the (1) Principle of Responsibility Fulfilment, (2) Principle of Decisive War Duties, (3) Principle of Command in Person, (4) Principle of Implicit Obedience, (5) Principle of Kindness and Courtesy, (6) Principle of Integrity and Dignity and (7) Principle of Discretion in Speech and Action.

They may be regarded as a civil parallel to the Field Service Code issued by War Minister General Hideki Tojo to the Army and is based on the Civil Service Discipline Code promulgated in July, 1887.

Prime Minister's Instructions

Prime Minister Tojo's instructions, in substance, were as follows:

"The nation is today facing a situation in which her very rise or fall hangs in the balance. We must break through the difficulties facing her and make this, the third year of the War of Greater East Asia, a year in which the foundations for unfailing victory will be established.

"At such a time the responsibilities of us officials are extremely important. Whether we discharge our duties well or not will at once be reflected in the morale of the people, heavily affect the living of the people and exercise enormous influence on the war efforts of the nation.

"In the Wartime Civil Service Duties Ordinance it is provided that 'officials shall thoroughly comprehend the principles of our national polity, shall dedicate themselves to their duties with sincerity, zeal and harmony.' The times are tenser than ever, so that more than ever it behoves officials strictly to observe discipline and discharge their duties both in spirit and to the letter of the present Ordinance, leaving nothing undone that may conduce to the successful prosecution of the war.

"I need scarcely point out that government officials are officials of His Majesty the Emperor. It is the fundamental precept of officials to dedicate themselves to the service of His Imperial Majesty and in deep consciousness of that fact to enable the people constantly to bathe in the glory that is to be the children of His Imperial Majesty.

Unremitting Effort Needed

"In the present Ordinance it is also provided that 'officials shall in wartime take special cognizance of the gravity of their responsibilities and shall fulfill their duties by dint of unremitting effort, indomitable perseverance and far-sighted initiative.' Those who are in official service especially in wartime should constantly bear in mind the importance of their duties and discharge them regardless of impediments of whatever nature.

"The Ordinance next says: 'Officials shall, in wartime, especially pause to reflect, fix their vision upon the big issues and strive to contribute to the successful prosecution of the war by harmony, cooperation and appropriate measures.'

"All affairs of state must be concentrated upon the one point of successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia. For this it is necessary that those in authority must constantly pause to exercise self introspection. It would be impossible to carry out wartime measures with promptitude, exactitude and precision if those in authority should handle affairs on the basis of peacetime ideas. To carry out a wartime transformation of ideas—such is the basic requirement of decisive war administration.

"The present Imperial Ordinance fixes, 'Third. The Government offi-

(Continued on Page 2)

His Imperial Majesty Exchanges New Year Congratulatory Wires

The New Year Congratulatory Messages were exchanged between His Majesty the Emperor and His Excellency Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, His Majesty the King of Bulgaria, His Excellency the Chief of State of Spain, His Excellency the President of Finland, His Excellency the Chief of State of France, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, His Majesty the King of Rumania, His Excellency the President of Slovakia and His Majesty the King of Sweden.

A congratulatory telegraphic message also was sent to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan by His Majesty the King of Afghanistan during the New Year. To this, His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to return the courtesy by sending a telegram.

Ceremony at Palace

The ceremony of commencing State affairs for the new year was solemnized in the Imperial Palace Tuesday, as the custom is each year. His Majesty the Emperor at 10 a.m. the same day appeared in the East Chamber No. 1. High officials close to the Throne accompanied His Imperial Majesty.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other State Ministers, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, President of the Privy Council Yoshimichi Hara and other dignitaries respectfully greeted His Imperial Majesty.

With respectful steps Prime Minister Tojo advanced near to the Throne and reported about the ceremonies conducted at the Ise Grand Shrines and various State affairs.

Imperial Household Minister Matsudaira also submitted reports about the Imperial Household, Shinto rituals and other affairs.

His Imperial Majesty intently listened to these reports.

MANCHOUKUO ARMY BOLSTERS DEFENSE

With Amazing Development Since Its Organization, It Is Guarding Northern Areas

Domei

HSINKING, January 4.—The National Army of Manchoukuo in full realization of its important mission is now cooperating with the Kwantung Army in tightly defending the northern region of Greater East Asia.

Ever since the founding of Manchoukuo 12 years ago the National Army of Manchoukuo has cooperated with the Japanese Forces in the restoration of peace and order within the country, in the Battle of Nomonhan as well as in the Japanese campaigns in the Chahar and South Shansi areas. Coached by the Japanese in military training the Army is now fully qualified to guard the northernmost region of Greater East Asia and is doing so with alert vigilance.

President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China who for the first time visited Manchoukuo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo was deeply impressed by the astounding development of Manchoukuo in the industrial, economic as well as in cultural fields. Having witnessed the perfectly disciplined Manchoukuo troops President Wang is reported to have remarked with amazement that he first mistook them for Japanese soldiers. The aforementioned fact fully proves the might of the National Army of Manchoukuo.

With the promulgation of the epoch-making conscription law in 1940 by which all Manchoukuo youths are qualified to enter military service, the National Army was organized comprising strong, intelligent and highly educated men. In order to enhance the strength of the National Army in quantity as well as in quality, training of military officers has been ardently undertaken.

For the purpose of bolstering the morale of soldiers who are to shoulder the destiny of the country, a military academy, veterinary college, munitions school and other educational facilities have been founded one after another. In 1942 the Higher Military School which corresponds to the Army Staff College of Japan was established and thus a way for the education of high officers was opened. In order to clarify further the duties of military officers and men all issues concerning the reserve army, the period of service of military officers in the army, and the responsibilities of retired officers were settled.

Spiritual unity is being realized through the observance of daily worship in the morning and in the evening as well. The ties binding Japan and Manchoukuo will be further tightened through the spirit of reverence while the national strength of Manchoukuo will be solidified in line with the growth of national peculiarities.

The National Army of Manchoukuo now provided with the latest arms such as aircraft, tanks and

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HIGH HONORS GIVEN 3,045 ARMY HEROES

Officers and Men Granted Posthumous Awards for Brilliant Services to State

Posthumous honors had been granted 3,045 officers and men of the Imperial Army for distinguished services in the Philippine, Burma, North China and Central China campaigns, including Lieutenant-General Yadoru Arisue and 35 others who received "Shukunko" or Special Distinction Honors in the 13th War of Greater East Asia Honors Award, which also marked the 53rd China Affairs Honors Award, it was jointly announced by the War Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations early this morning.

Lieutenant-General Arisue, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, was killed in action in August 28 last year after rendering outstanding services to his country as chief-of-staff of a certain unit in the South Pacific area.

Major-General Yujiro Akamatsu, recipient of the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, fell in a valiant attack on the enemy positions on Guadalcanal as commander of an artillery units in the Southwestern Pacific area.

Lieutenant-General Yasuchika Moriya, on whom was conferred a Second Class Order of the Rising Sun, died as a result of illness on May 20, 1942, after serving successively as a staff officer of the Japanese Forces in French Indo-China and as a resident officer in Thailand.

Among those honored in the present award, there are many civilians in service and outsiders, who, nevertheless, have been included in the Army honors list. Takeo Morisumi, who received the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun, was chief engineer aboard the merchantman Shinanogawa Maru and Seikichi Yoshino, who received the Seventh Class Order of the Golden Kite and Eighth Class Order of the Rising Sun, was a stoker aboard the merchantman Myotaka Maru, both of whom participated in the Legaspi campaign and other operations necessitating skilled convoy work, being killed in the course of their duty with exceptional valor.

Major Takehiko Shindo, Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite with Small Cordon, contributed much to the operations of the heavy artillery since the landing on Guadalcanal Island on October 15, 1942 and especially in the general attack toward the end of the same month he assisted the regimental commander under terrific enemy gunfire and rendered distinguished service in the transportation of ammunition and provisions when the supply operations grew difficult. Encountering an enemy bomber unit while transporting supplies to Bougainville Island, he went down with the ship which carried him.

Major Kokichi Miki, Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and Third Class Order of the Rising Sun, in the Bataan Peninsula campaign

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BESTIAL ACTION OF FOE AIRMEN TOLD BY SCRIBE

Sinking of Hospital Ship Buenos Aires Maru Reveals Inhuman Character

VESSEL CLEARLY MARKED

Beastly Enemy Fliers Machine-Gun Wounded Soldiers in Life Boats

By **KENSHI MORIKAWA**
Of the Army Press Corps

Our enemies, America and Britain, are showing themselves as beasts in the war conduct in the areas around Bougainville, Rabaul, New Guinea, and the Gilbert Islands, and making no scruples about violating the principles of humanity. On countless occasions they attacked Japanese hospital ships although the insignia of the Red Cross was clearly displayed. Japan filed a strong protest each time but no heed was ever taken by them.

The latest Japanese hospital ship to fall prey to American and British vandalism was the Buenos Aires Maru.

Enemy planes not only bombed and sank the Buenos Aires Maru but also machine-gunned the wounded soldiers who had taken to the life-boats after their ship had gone down.

The sinking of the Buenos Aires Maru clearly proved to the world that Roosevelt and his group of Anglo-Saxons are lost to all sense of humanity.

Ship Leaves Rabaul

It was at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of November 26, 1943 that the hospital ship Buenos Aires Maru, painted silver white, and marked clearly with the insignia of the International Red Cross, sailed from Rabaul, New Britain Island with more than 1,000 wounded soldiers aboard.

The ship steamed northward with her charge feeling perfectly peaceful and secure.

The next day dawned clear and blue. There was no wind. New Ireland, which had been visible to the starboard like a picture with its peaks piercing the fleecy clouds was now out of sight.

The wounded soldiers on board the ship felt sorry when the island, where they had fought, could no longer be seen.

"When I am well again, I will return," said one of the wounded soldiers to himself as he took his last look at the island. And this sentiment was shared by all aboard the ship.

About 8:10 a.m. two planes were sighted. They were enemy Consolidated planes. Their engines had been turned off. One of them came down, heading for the ship. The next moment it dropped four bombs. Then it turned swiftly like a swallow, and vanished into the clouds.

Three of the bombs dropped by the enemy fell into the water alongside the ship. The fourth hit the ship in the stern and exploded in the fourth and fifth holds. The ill-fated vessel began to list. Led by Surgeon Major Shinohara, the wounded soldiers in white got into the life-boats lowered from the sinking ship. About 40 minutes later the ship went down.

International Law Defied

No words can describe the dastardliness and inhumanity of the enemy who, in broad daylight, attacked a hospital ship in full knowledge of the character of the vessel and in defiance of international law which expressly prohibits an attack on a defenseless ship of mercy.

"It is as easy to attack a hospital ship as it is to twist an infant's arm. It is the act of a devil. Justice will be done." This feeling ran through the mind of the wounded soldiers as they watched the ship disappear beneath the water.

Forgetting thier pain, the wounded soldiers kept shouting to one another, so as not to lose themselves. Night came. Then it gave way to dawn. The boats which had been scattered assembled. There was no hope of communicating the fate that had overtaken the ship as the wireless apparatus was damaged. Heavy sea was running. It was decided to organize a death-squad to establish contact with a Japanese base.

At 5 p.m. the same day the death squad of 30 members, headed by

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2 Foe Heavy Bombers Downed Over Taroa By Naval Units There

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL PACIFIC, January 4.—The Japanese Navy Garrison Forces intercepted the enemy aerial attack by 14 Consolidated B-24 heavy bombers on Taroa Island in the Maloelap Lagoon, Marshall group, yesterday morning, and downed two of the invaders while damaging several of them. No damage was suffered by the Japanese side.

FOE'S POSITIONS HIT BY OUR NAVAL ACES

Enemy Installations in New Britain, Bougainville Relentlessly Bombed

Domei

RABAUL, January 4.—Destructive blows are being struck at the enemy by Japanese Navy Air Units who have been relentlessly counter-bombing the enemy positions in New Britain Island and Bougainville Island since early on New Year's Day.

In the New Britain area, Japanese Naval Eagles early on the morning of New Year's Day attacked enemy positions and transports at Cape Merkus and sank one small enemy transport and blasted enemy installations on Pilelo Island, setting one place afire. All our planes returned safely. On the night of January 2 Japanese planes raided the enemy position in the Borgen Bay area on the eastern coast of Cape Gloucester and after dumping all the bombs on the enemy installations came back safely.

In the Bougainville Island area, Japanese Naval Eagles surprise-raided the enemy airfield and its neighboring camps at Cape Torokina on the night of New Year's Day and dropped all bombs on the runway and other military establishments scoring direct hits. A huge fire broke out at one place. All our planes returned safely.

Enemy fighter planes, Curtiss P-40, eight in all, came attacking the Japanese position at the eastern extremity of Bougainville Island in a daylight raid on New Year's Day. The anti-aircraft battery of the Japanese Garrison Forces there shot down two enemy raiders. No damage was dealt to our side.

Enemy Raid Frustrated

Domei

MACASSAR, January 4.—Four large enemy bombers came attacking Pomala in Boni Bay, Celebes Island on the morning of January 2 when our Garrison Forces immediately responded to the attack and repulsed them. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

MACARTHUR MAY RETURN HOME TO RUN IN ELECTION

Rumors Circulated General To Hand in Resignation; Krueger to Succeed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 3.—Rumors are strong here that General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, will return shortly to the United States in time to attend the March meeting in connection with the presidential election of this year, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Certain quarters here believe that he will hand in his resignation and immediately lay plans for his presidential campaign, the report added. However, MacArthur has not yet revealed his intentions concerning his candidacy.

In the event of MacArthur's return to the United States, Lieutenant-General Walter Krueger, Commander of the United States 6th Army, is expected to assume the position as Commander of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Southwestern Pacific.

470 ENEMY PLANES BLASTED BY ARMY ACES IN DECEMBER IN CHINA, BURMA, NEW GUINEA

War Results Disclosed in Imperial Headquarters' Communique

240 IN CHINA AREA

Toll Exacted on Burma and New Guinea Fronts Given as 123 and 107 Craft

In large-scale aerial operations against the enemy air forces at the China, Burma and New Guinea fronts, approximately 470 enemy planes were either shot down or damaged during the one-month period of December last year by the Imperial Army Air Units, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday.

In the China area, 240 enemy planes were destroyed; 123 planes were destroyed in the Burma sector; and 107 aircraft were destroyed at the New Guinea front. During the same period, the loss on our side was 97 planes, the communique added.

The announcement follows:

"The composite war results obtained by Imperial Army Air Units in their attacking and intercepting operations against the enemy air forces in the various areas during the one-month period of December last year are as follows: (including those previously announced)

"China area:
  Shot down: 140 planes (whereof 45 unconfirmed)
  Damaged and set ablaze: about 100 planes
"Loss on our side:
  30 planes self-blasted or not yet returned
"Burma area:
  Shot down: 104 planes (whereof 21 unconfirmed)
  Damaged: 19 planes
"Loss on our side;
  20 planes self-blasted or not yet returned
  Four planes heavily damaged
"New Guinea area:
  Shot down: 97 planes (whereof 22 unconfirmed)
  Damaged: 10-odd planes
"Loss on our side:
  18 planes self-blasted or not yet returned
  20 planes heavily damaged and set ablaze
"Total:
  Shot down and damaged . . about 470 planes (whereof 88 unconfirmed)
"Loss on our side:
  92 planes."

Decisive Air Warfare

The third year of the War of Greater East Asia finds the fighting in the Pacific area growing more and more intense and grim, with decision more and more evidently resting upon aerial warfare.

The Imperial Army Air Force is operating with increasing determination and fury from the blizzard-swept north to the dusty Asiatic continent and from Burma to New Guinea, night and day, day after day.

As announced in the Imperial Headquarters communique Tuesday, our Land Eagles during December shot down or destroyed on the ground about 470 enemy planes (88 of them unconfirmed), while we sustained losses amounting to 92 planes, either self-blasted or not yet returned.

Acting on the belief that the quickest way to defeat Japan was to win the war in the air, the Americans are massing planes on on the front and are challenging us to decisive combat. The fury of their counter-offensive may be gauged by the fact that during November in the China area the enemy made 110 air attacks, sending an aggregate total of 450 planes and during December the number of planes increased to 660 planes, divided into 89 attacks.

In the Burma area, 3,100 planes came attacking on 767 occasions during November, while up to December 20,784 attacks were delivered, using an aggregate total of 2,605 planes. This made an average of 44 attacks daily.

Even fiercer has been the air offensive of the enemy in the New Guinea-Solomons area. During November, an aggregate total of 6,800

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NIPPON RETURNING TO LIVE SIMPLE LIFE

Noted Commentator Thanks War for Making Yamato Race Revert to Former Ways

Toshima Araki, a noted commentator, in an article contributed to the Yomiuri-Hochi, welcomes the disposition the Japanese people are developing to live in the way in which their forefathers lived, simply and earnestly.

"Thanks to the War of Greater East Asia the Japanese are reverting, by degrees, to the true Japanese way of living," writes Mr. Araki.

He goes on:

"This is a trend that delights us immensely. The life we are living now is not rich or abundant. From day to day we are purging ourselves of everything American and British which has been poisoning us since the end of the first World War. We are thankful to the War of Greater East Asia which is purifying the whole of our land like a divine wind.

"If my memory does not play me false, about a year before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia when everyday necessities began to get scarce, an old man from the country told me: 'What is truly Japanese has been spurned by you, dwellers of cities and towns, in your daily life during the last 20 years. You dress, eat, and house yourselves after the fashion of the Americans and British and are extremely pleased and satisfied. You call it culture. But it will not be long before you will become disillusioned and be only too glad to live in the true Japanese way. Before long you will learn by experience what a good thing boiled rice, miso, or soy is.'"

"After what has happened since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia this old man from the country was indeed a prophet.

"Those of us who honestly believed that bread and butter were superior to boiled rice and miso soup feel how blessed we are to be able to live in the same way that our forefathers lived, eating boiled rice which has been the principal food in Japan for ages eternal.

"There is no gainsaying that some of us, members of the Yamato race, have declared with an air of superiority that we do not care for boiled rice, miso, or soy and that we would be perfectly happy so long as we had bread and meat. We might as well have said that we have no use for air so long as we had plenty of beer and tobacco. Men tend to be negligent of the most important thing if they have it in abundance. The Japanese people are now realizing this fact. They are returning to the simple life which was lived by their forefathers. The simpler the life the greater they display the power inherent in them as the Yamato race.

"I am told that the Russians are quite happy if they have bread and water and will fight bravely whether at the front or working to increase the production when at home. This simple life of the Russians has much to do with the toughness and the vigorous fighting energy of the Slav race.

"Thanks to the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese are returning to their traditional way of living. This is a matter of deep congratulation to us. I only hope that they will keep on living in the true Japanese way after the war."

OCCUPATION OF MANILA COMMEMORATED IN P.I.

La Vanguardia Says It Is Occasion to Remind Filipinos of Lofty War Aims

Domei

MANILA, January 3.—Commenting on the second anniversary of the occupation of Manila by the Japanese Forces, the journal La Vanguardia yesterday declared, "this historic day should remind the Filipinos of the lofty objectives of the War of Greater East Asia."

The journal added, "while August 13, 1898, the date of the occupation of Manila by the Americans, marked the culmination of Spanish imperialism as well as the cause of the subsequent Fil-American war, January 2 this year forcibly belies in a categorical manner the propaganda that Japan is the worst enemy of our independence."

Continuing the paper said, "August 13, 1898 was smeared with the blood of aggression and conquest and January 2, 1941 was crimson with the blood of soldiers who died for the liberty and independence of the Asiatics."

"This fact alone should convince all Filipinos that the cause we defend is a sacred cause worth no end of sacrifice," La Vanguardia concluded.

New Year in Shonan

A scene in Shonan on New Year's day with youngsters of the thriving city taking a stroll. The fleet of cars and the row of buildings in the background provide ample evidence of the calm and prosperity that reigns in the city under the benevolent administration of the Japanese.

Laurel, Bose Again Pledge Aid to Nippon

(Continued from Page 1)

sional Government of Azad Hind, follows in gist:

"First of all I wish to express my thanks for the warm and friendly treatment accorded me on my two visits to Japan last year. In my visit to your country in November, last year, I was most impressed and moved by the fact that the Japanese Government had established a policy of Asia for the Asiatics and that this policy had the wholehearted support of the people. Any policy is only able to succeed only with the support of the people. Therefore, I believe that with all of the peoples of Asia supporting this idea, this policy will not fail to succeed.

"During my last visit to Tokyo I was able to learn clearly that there was a complete Asiatic awakening among the Japanese people. Because they had this complete Asiatic understanding were they able to extend the warm and sincere welcome they accorded us from Burma, the Philippines, Thailand, and India. This Asiatic feeling of the Japanese impressed deeply those who attended the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. I am firm in my belief that this feeling will spread throughout all Asia and bring about the liberation and unity of Asia.

"The Assembly which was held in Tokyo in November was held under the best and most powerful sponsorship. And the Joint Declaration proved that it was based on a lofty ideal. The new order in Greater East Asia will be the prologue to a new order in all Asia and that in turn will be the prologue to a new order throughout the world. What should be noted is that in spite of it being in the midst of a great war the construction of the new order is proceeding steadily. The leaders of Japan know that victory in peace must accompany victory in war. That is why they are carrying on the construction of the new order in East Asia without waiting for the end of the war.

"This war will be a long one. But no matter how long it will be and no matter how great the hardships encountered, the inevitable result will be the complete victory of Japan and her Allies and the liberation of India from Anglo-America imperialism. The liberation of India lies in inseparable relationship with the victory of Japan and her Allies. That is why we are determined to fight to final, common victory against the common enemy, side by side with Japan. We believe absolutely in our final victory. We also believe firmly that we are fighting for security after the war. In other words, we believe firmly that the construction of a new order in Asia based on principles of righteousness and morals will be the final accomplishment of the victory in the War of Greater East Asia."

U.S. to Increase Planes

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—The United States Government is planning to build at least 120,000 this year with heavy bombers being increased in percentage over last year's production, it was revealed by the Daily Express. The report added that these new-type super-heavy bombers will be constructed particularly for service in the Pacific area.

INDUSTRIES CRITICIZE F.D.R.

U.S. Convention Protests Against String of Restraints

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 3.—At a time when the rift between President Roosevelt and the industries of the United States is becoming more intense with the prolongation of the war, the recently established All-America Manufacturers' Society Convention strongly criticized the President, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

The tirade embodied the protest that if the string of restraints upon the nation's economy continues, the national economic living will be drastically affected and the cherished political and spiritual freedoms will be shatterel. Moreover, it added, at the dawn of peace, the United States government will have on its hands at least 5,000,000 unemployed workers.

BRITISH EXPENDITURES UP

Hit 100-Million Pound Mark During Last Week

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—Plainly revealing the tremendous financial burden of the English people, a London report quoting the Financial News disclosed that during one week's time war expenditures rose to over 100 million pounds.

The paper revealed that the 100 million mark has been reached for the first time last week when the British Government paid out 104,500,000 pounds for war expenditures alone.

GERMANS COMPLETE DEFENSE OF EUROPE

Reich Gains Valuable Time Due to Foe's Setbacks in Southern Italy

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, January 3.—Recently, a British attack against Sark, one of the Channel islands, was frustrated by German forces. Following that abortive raid, discussions on the invasion problem become lively with Anglo-American quarters trying to give the impression that a large-scale attack against the European coast was imminent.

In this connection, the anti-Axis Powers are pursuing a double aim: on one hand the invasion rumors are to increase the nerve war which London and Washington are conducting against the German people and the population of the occupied zones. On the other hand, they believe that they owe this support to their Soviet ally, since 25 to 30 divisions concentrated on the South Italian front have not been considered a sufficient relief by the Red Army. Since December 24 the Red Army has been waging a large-scale winter offensive with all available forces, whilst the Anglo-American armies in Southern Italy, despite Badoglio's treason, have not even been able to realize their promises and to celebrate Christmas at Rome.

Meanwhile competent German quarters constantly deal with the problems of invasion and defense. Increasing reinforcement of the Anglo-American forces gathered in southern Britain, the concentration of landing ships in many British harbors, the deployment of a transport fleet amounting to several hundred thousand tons and finally the Anglo-American efforts to weaken German defense by large-scale air raids, all this has been noted by the German quarters.

People in Germany are absolutely convinced that the Americans and British, despite the Dieppe experience and other serious failures, will attempt a large-scale landing somewhere in Europe in the near future. Expert circles even voice the opinion that the invasion army stationed in southern Britain might perhaps for political reasons be forced to start activity before the moment which has been considered appropriate for military undertakings.

The measures which the German side adopted for the defense and counter-thrusts have, therefore, been continued with the usual thoroughness and organization energy during the past few months. The inspection tour made by Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel started in Denmark and continued in the area under the command of Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt yielded valuable results.

The German command, due to the successful battle in Southern Italy, had valuable time for completing and finishing the building of fortifications. Other defensive measures, as for instance the establishment of minefields in the sea and on the coast during the past five months have been completed. The number of formations which the German command has at its disposal for defense against the invasion, is certainly secret. However it can be said that an army has been formed which consists of particularly proven divisions from the East who have all the means of swift and mobile offensive activity at their disposal.

War Precepts Issued by Tojo For Civil Ranks

(Continued from Page 1)

cials shall point out the way for their juniors and this is especially so during wartime. They shall take up leadership and guidance above all'." Those who are in a position to lead juniors shall offer themselves at the head of all. Anyone who is interested in the increase and strengthening of production is requested to bear this in mind.

"The Imperial Ordinance then provides, 'Fourth. The Government officials should observe the orders of their seniors faithfully especially during wartime and perform their duty without losing opportunity'." Various opinions will be advanced before a final policy is fixed, but once the policy is laid down, all those concerned should go straight toward the goal.

"In the Imperial Ordinance it is fixed, 'Fifth. The Government officials considering the delicate conditions of people especially in wartime, should deal with affairs politely'." In the midst of the present unprecedentedly great war the whole nation is fighting, offering all it has. It is hoped the Government officials take this well into consideration and come in touch with the people with all possible politeness. "Then the Imperial Ordinance provides, 'Sixth. The Government officials should respect the habit of uprightness and set salutary examples before the people as models of public servants'." It goes without saying that the Government officials must observe purity and uprightness irrespective of peacetime or wartime.

"The Imperial Ordinance also fixes, 'Seventh. The Government officials should behave themselves correctly and utter words with care especially during wartime. At the same time they should pay their most careful attention to the maintenance of secrets'." Of course, the Government officials must ever be scrupulous in their words and it is all the more important for them to make efforts to stabilize the popular mind at home and to cope with information from abroad.

P.I. PLANS NEW FOOD ORGAN

To Replace National Rice, Cereals Corporation

Domei

MANILA, January 4.—The Government of the Philippine Republic has ordered the dissolution of the National Rice and Cereals Corporation, which had served as the control organ for food rationing in the islands, under the Presidential proclamation of December 31, 1943, it is reported.

At the same time President Jose P. Laurel ordered the organization of a new control organ to buy up and ration foodstuffs. However, no title for the new organ has been decided as yet.

470 Enemy Aircraft Blasted by Army Aces

(Continued from Page 1)

planes came attacking and during December 10,000 planes.

The enemy air strength in the South Pacific area is imagined to be about 3,300 machines and that in the Indo Burmese area 1,500-1,600, including 700-800 planes on first-line duty and 700-800 in the rear.

BESTIAL ACTION TOLD BY SCRIBE

(Continued from Page 1)

the captain of the ship, left for Kavieng, New Ireland.

The wounded soldiers in the boats were painfully hungry and thirsty. The provisions and water in the boats were limited. Each of them had to subsist on a few biscuits and a mouthful of water a day.

Adding to their difficulties, rain came. They were drenched and shivered throughout the night.

Enemy Planes Return

The next day came. No island was in sight. At about 8:15 a.m. on November 29 the drone of a plane was heard. Presently two black specks were sighted to the southeast. They became larger and larger.

"They must be enemy planes. I will display the insignia of the Red Cross," said Lieutenant Hirata, and taking out some red cloth, made a cross and placed it on the side of his boat.

They proved indeed to be enemy planes. They kept circling overhead for a time and then disappeared.

The wounded soldiers were certain that they came to make sure that the ship had gone down. The night was stormy with a violent downpour of rain.

The 30th dawned. The storm had subsided but there was a drizzling rain that reminded the wounded soldiers of the rainy season at home. The wounded soldiers vainly strained their eyes in the hope of catching a glimpse of an island. Their one thought now was whether the boat with the death squad had reached Kavieng.

Big seas were running and the life-boats were tossed about as though they were leaves.

December 1 came. The boats which had drifted apart during the night reassembled. The wounded soldiers were hungry and exhausted but nevertheless had serenity of mind.

Life-Boats Machine-Gunned

At 9 a.m. an enemy Consolidated plane appeared. It circled overhead twice and then flew away. Was it because it noted the improvised insignia of the Red Cross? No. It came to ascertain whether the wounded soldiers in the life-boats were dead or not. At 3 p.m. the enemy plane came again and began circling overhead. It came lower as it circled. It was at an altitude of 200 or 300 meters when it had circled for the third time. The occupants of the plane were clearly visible to the wounded soldiers.

Abruptly machine-gun fire spat from the enemy plane. Evidently the enemy had made up its mind to kill the defenseless wounded soldiers in the life-boats.

When the enemy plane had circled for the fourth time, machine-gunning as it did so, a terrific clap of thunder burst in the sky and a rain storm came on. The enemy was no match for the elements. The plane was quick to fly away.

More than 10 deaths were caused by the machine-gun fire from the enemy plane. "The storm came by the grace of heaven," the wounded soldiers muttered to themselves. They glared at the direction in which the enemy plane vanished, and gritted their teeth.

On December 2 the wounded soldiers made a resolution to the following effect:

"We have been adrift for five days. No island is in sight. There is no word from the death squad. Yesterday's enemy plane will be sure to come again. The enemy will not be content until all of us are dead. It is better to die by our own hands than to get killed by enemy bullets. By becoming spirits, we will crush and destroy the enemy."

They hoisted Rising Sun flags on the masts of the boats. They were resolved to die by their own hands if they came across more enemy planes.

At about 1 p.m. a streak of black smoke became visible to the northeast. It was a Japanese transport. The wounded soldiers went wild with joy. They stood up in the boats and waved Rising Sun flags to make their presence known to the ship.

Presently a submarine-chaser escorting the group of transports which had been noticed by the wounded soldiers arrived and took aboard a portion of the wounded soldiers.

Upon receipt of the report from the submarine-chaser, rescue ships were sent to the scene, and it was not long before all the wounded soldiers were rescued.

(To Be Continued)

High Honors Given 3,045 Army Heroes

(Continued from Page 1)

landed with a company of troops in the rear of an enemy position in pitch darkness and, although surrounded by overwhelming enemy forces, held his position for fully a fortnight and was killed in action after inflicting severe damage to the enemy.

Captain Hikaru Onishi, Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun, in the Bataan campaign of January, 1942, surrounded Brigadier-General Hykins and his force of 1,000 and wiped them out, capturing more than 20 guns. He was killed in action while fighting in command of a company in the Tyor River break-through.

HEAVY EXPLOSION SINKS ANCHORED U.S. WARSHIP

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—A heavy internal explosion of undetermined origin rocked an American destroyer while anchored northeast of Sandyhook yesterday causing the sinking of the warship, states an announcement by the United States Navy Department, according to a report from New York.

The blast was so heavy that it shook many sections of metropolitan New York, shattering windows and awakening thousands before dawn. There are at least 163 known survivors including 108 injured, 54 of whom are suffering from third degree burns. The announcement failed to disclose the number of casualties.

The explosion occurred at 6:18 a.m. as the ship, which had anchored three hours earlier six miles northeast of Sandyhook, New Jersey, was preparing to move. The explosion was so terrific that the navy said that men were blown clean over the side.

The third naval district communique said, "all communications on the ship were disrupted. The mast toppled over and the bridge buckled and collapsed. One man said he saw the barrel of the forward five inch gun go whirling through the air." The destroyer whose wartime complement varies from 150 to 300, went down in raging flames.

Manchoukuo Army Bolsters Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

automobiles is keeping constant watch on the northern region of Greater East Asia. Leaving the defense of Manchoukuo to the Manchoukuo troops, Japan is able to concentrate its strength toward the South which will require more men and arms in the third year of the war.

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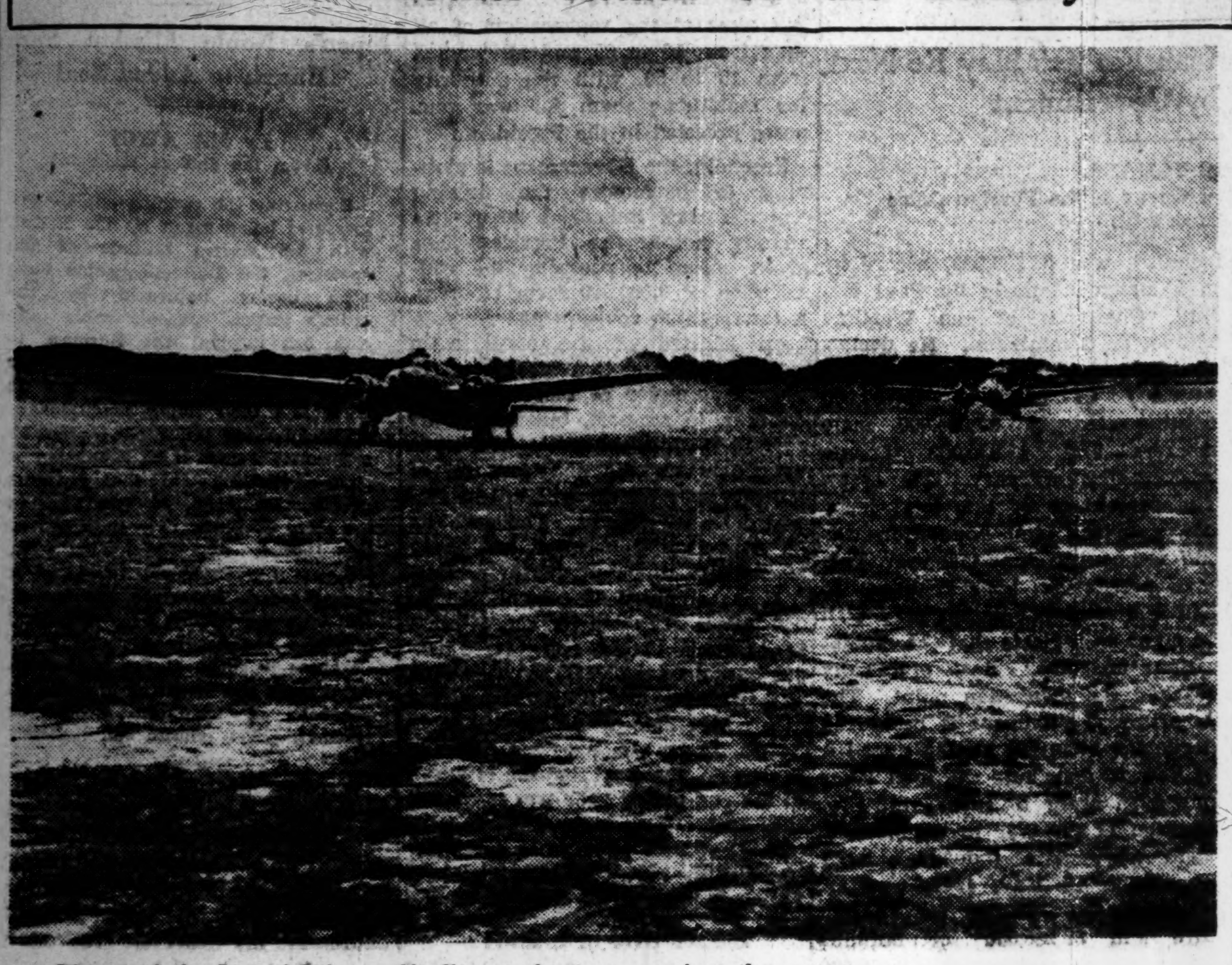
Off on Another Attack on the Eenemy



Planes of the Imperial Army Air Forces about to take off from a front line base on an assignment against the enemy.

(By Courtesy of the War Ministry)

BIG FORWARD STRIDE ACHIEVED BY BORNEO

Modern Industries Rise as Natural Resources Are Exploited; Co-Effort Stressed

"Brighter days are now dawning for the native inhabitants of Borneo," said Hiroyuki Shimoi, manager of the general branch office of the Asahi at Banjermasin, writing in a recent issue of that paper. "This change for the better has been made possible through the rapid development of natural resources and the steady growth of modern industries, together with the extirpation of the malignant colonial policy of the Anglo-American Powers, he added. Mr. Shimoi's article follows:

"Before the outbreak of the current war, Borneo was in an uncivilized state both politically and economically due to the malignant colonial policy of the Dutch authorities who, in order to protect their selfish interests, purposely neglected the education of the native people on the island. Borneo, accordingly, remained an island of the last century and not of the present. It is, therefore, quite natural to find that country backward in civilization as compared with other regions of the southern Pacific. In order to see its progressive advancement, we must compare the Borneo of today with the Borneo of yesterday and not with any other region in the South.

"In the short period of time since the inauguration of Japanese administration on the island it has been transformed into a veritable treasure island. While under Dutch rule the island was undeveloped politically, economically, and culturally. So complicated was the Dutch system of administration that nobody could understand it. For instance, in 1870, the Dutch Government opened North Borneo to international capital. It was quite obvious that the Dutch Government intended to have the different Powers restrain each other in Borneo, so that the island might not be placed under the control of any one foreign Power. Since that time Borneo has been the center of the economic activities of many foreign Powers, including America, Britain, Germany and Japan, with the inevitable result that the native people of Borneo have been subjected to considerable economic difficulty, being thus sandwiched in between the Dutch Government and international capital.

Oil Takes 1st Place

"For instance, the oil industry of South Borneo, which is the biggest modern industry on the island, was under the management of the B.P.M." which was founded on the joint capital of America, Britain, and Holland. At the same time the rubber industry, which comes next in importance, was under the respective management of foreign Powers, such as America, Britain, Holland, Germany, and Japan. These two modern industries just named were not the only ones under the management of international capital. Practically all of the modern industries on the island were under the control of various foreign Powers. The liberation of all modern industries on the island from the grip of international capital is tantamount to the transformation of Borneo from an island of mystery into a real treasure island, or the return of the island to its proper place as a source of fighting strength which is indispensable for the prosecution of the current war.

"The liberation of Borneo from the grip of international capital as well as from the hands of the Dutch Government may be rightly regarded as an epochal event marking the commencement of the economic and the political activities of new Borneo.

"The political and economic construction of new Borneo is now in progress and is aimed at the attainment of economic self-sufficiency, transformation from free economy into wartime controlled economy, and from the neglect of natural wealth to the utilization of it. In pre-war days, Borneo was dependent on foreign countries for the supply of food and clothing. The islanders could produce neither yarn, clothing, nor sufficient food. At present, under the guidance of the Japanese authorities, they are steadily attaining self sufficiency in food and daily commodities. The system of wartime controlled economy, with the hearty support of all the natives, is being established all over the island. The development of natural resources is being pushed forward rapidly in many parts of the island. Thus is this island stepping into the limelight as a huge treasure island of the 20th century.

Moreover, many centers of heavy industries are under construction in the extensive jungles, and valuable minerals including copper, lead, antimony, crystal and others are being discovered. The exploration of the islands is now in its first stage. The greater part of Borneo is still untouched by the hands of our research men.

"As for the natural wealth to be found in the forests, the production of rubber has been restricted in consideration of the present circumstances. Plans, however, are afoot for the utilization of the immense supply of lumber available in the jungles. It will also not be long before Borneo will attain self-sufficiency in paper.

In the political field, Borneo has witnessed a great change in the past 12 months—a change greater than any yet seen during the several centuries under the old regime. On one occasion, the Dutch Governor General of Borneo said: "I have refrained from taking any step toward awakening the natives who were slumbering in peace." These words clearly indicate the selfish colonial policy of the Dutch Government, whose policy was to keep the native people as ignorant as possible. However, some of the awakened islanders were educated at an officials' training school, where they were taught to be the cats'-paw for the Dutch authorities.

The Dutch Government selected its police staff in Borneo from among the German residents, who were ordered to keep the native people under constant oppression, so that the enmity of the islanders would be directed against the Germans. These were not the only cunning measures taken by the Dutch authorities. They also caused the different native communities to quarrel with one another in order to prevent them from forming a united front against the Dutch regime.

Cooperation Is Offered

"Under the Japanese administration, however, the native people are taught and trained to take an active part in the political and economic construction of their native country as well as in the construction of Greater East Asia. They are privileged to participate in the bright administration promoted by Japan all over Borneo. Therefore, it is quite natural that they are now all working in hearty collaboration with the Japanese authorities.

"In the educational field, especially, the Dutch Government revealed its selfish nature. It seems that the sole purpose of the Dutch was to keep the islanders as ignorant as possible with the result that only 5 per cent of the 3,000,000 people could read newspapers. The schools were under the management of either the Dutch missionaries or the native people. But, there was no definite system. School buildings were left unrepaired for many years. Many of them, consequently, became the haunts of bats.

However, under the Japanese administration, the educational system of Borneo has undergone a fundamental change. All children on the islands now know something about gymnastics. Old school buildings have been repaired, while many new ones have been built in various parts of the island. The number of school children has increased from 60,000 to over 100,000. The native people, in general, have awakened to the necessity of education and are eagerly studying under the guidance of Japanese teachers.

"Newspapers in Borneo have also undergone a revolutionary change. Under the old regime, the newspapers were purposely left in the hands of the native journalists, who, under the malignant influence of the Dutch authorities, were always quarreling with one another, thus causing the people to be at a loss as to which way to follow. Under the new regime, the dailies in Borneo have been unified in the Borneo Shimbun. Through this paper, the native people are taught the significance of the current war and of new East Asia. From it, they also learn something of Japanese culture and thought, as well as of the Japanese conception of life—all of which are in reality the culture, thought and conception of all East Asiatic peoples.

"The cinema and the opera in Borneo have also been placed under the w

LE SHIPS FALL APART

Japa

Concert Calendar

The first performance of Dai-Toa Opera Company (repeat performance); Opera "Madame Rosario", (3 acts, 5 scenes); sponsored by the Dai-Toa Music Office, assisted by Philippine Society, original story by Taijiro Go and composed and directed by Taijiro Go, at 12:30 p.m., today, at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. Accompaniment by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, ballet by Madame Seiko Takata Troupe: Miss Haruko Mori, soprano, will take a leading role as Madame Rosario, instead of Miss Kazue Niiro for this performance.

"Puppet and Music Evening" sponsored by the Murayama Music Studio, at 6:30 p.m., today, at Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi The program includes puppet plays by "Kaigara-za", including "Bright Moon" (Finnish children's tale); "Mane" by Kan Kikuchi, "Yawata-no-Orochi" with vocal solo and duet, accompaniment by string quartet.

A grand concert featuring Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone, accompanied by Sanro Takemura, at the piano, Wednesday, January 12, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes tenor solo by Yoshie Fujiwara: Rimsky-Korsakow's aria from "May Night"; Massenet's aria from "Manon"; Wagner's aria from "Meistersinger"; Rimsky-Korsakow's Song of the East; Grieg's Swan; Gretschaninow's Motherland; Koscak Yamada's "Uma-uri" and "Higanbana" and four other lyric numbers by Japanese composers; xylophone solo by Yoichi Hiraoka: Handel's Sarabande and Gavot; Bach's Arioso; Haydn's Andante from Symphony (Surprise); Tschaikowsky's Swan Lake; Mozart's Wiegenlied; Bizet's Menuet; Taki-Yamada's "Kojo-no-Tsuki"; Schubert's Ave Maria; Setoguchi's "Gunkan March", and three other numbers.

The third piano recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, Sunday, January 16, at 1:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, (Appassionata), Op. 57; and Sonata quasi una Fantasia (Moonlight), Op. 27, No.; 2 Schumann's Carnaval, Op. 9; Liszt's Paganini-Etudes.

"Finnish Music Evening", sponsored by the Murayama Music Studio, Sunday, January 16, at 6:30 p.m., at the auditorium of the studio (Rokubancho, Kojimachi). The program includes Soprano solo by Mrs. Siiri Watanabe, soprano: three Finnish Folk songs, three numbers by Merikanto; vocal duet by Mrs. Watanabe and Tadashi Watanabe: "Cradle Song" and "At Night" by Pohjanmies; "Thanksgiving" and "Reverberation" by Merikanto; Violin solo by Akio Watanabe: Sibelius' "Nobolette"; "Rondo Romantic"; "Pastoral Dance"; Soprano solo by Mrs. Watanabe: Kuula's "Looking at Bonfire"; Melartin's "To Nightingale"; Mikkolas "Drought Cloud"; Sibelius' "Black Rose".

The 25th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Tuesday, January 18, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Mrs. Eta Harich-Schneider, at the piano. The program includes Ichiro Ishida's Symphony, "Five Japanese Mythologies"; Mozart's Piano Concerto in A major; Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor.

The fourth popular concert by the Kondo Music Office, "Operatic Aria Evening", Saturday, January 22, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists include Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano; Miss Kikue Takita, soprano; Miss Aiko Saida, alto and Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor. The program includes duet from Verdi's Traviata (Takita-Fujiwara); duet from Bizet's Carmen (Ohtani-Fujiwara); Aria (solo) from Verdi's Traviata (Takita); Arias from Thomas' Mignon and from Gluck's Orfeo ed Euridice (Saida); Aria from Rossini's Barbier di Siviglia, and from Meyerbeer's Dinorah (Ohtani); aria from Beethoven's Fidelio; from Massonet's Manon; from Verdi's Aida (Fujiwara); Arias from Bizet's Carmen by four artists in concert form in addition to several lyric numbers by Japanese composers. The accompaniment by Sanro Takemura, at the piano.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 3

On the Nikopol bridgehead and southwest of Dniepropetrovsk fighting activity decreased in intensity yesterday. Weak enemy attacks were frustrated. South and southeast of Zhitomir strong Soviet attacks were warded off in embittered fighting. Numerous tanks were destroyed. Enemy attempts to encircle German troops west of the town were foiled. Farther to the northwest our troops are engaged in heavy fighting with enemy assault troops.

Strong local enemy attacks near Vitebsk were frustrated in embittered fighting. The enemy who had temporarily broken into our positions was thrown back in spite of his embittered resistance. Several enemy counter-attacks were repelled. In the remaining sectors of the Eastern front the fighting was of local importance only, partly due to the heavy snow storms.

On the south Italian front the day was quiet. When heavy German bombers carried out a night attack against the enemy supply base of Augusta one medium-sized freighter as well as supply depots were set ablaze and harbor installations destroyed.

British terror bombers, under the cover of clouds, continued their attacks against various residential quarters of the Reich capital last night. A few bombs were also dropped on several places in western Germany. Night fighters and anti-aircraft artillery destroyed 31 four-engined enemy bombers.

At midnight German aircraft carried out an attack on London.

Liberty Type Craft Proves Useless As Transports

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—Several Liberty type ships, recently reconstructed in America for transport use have broken into two during their voyages, because of poor construction, and consequently, a member of the Truman Committee has insisted that the reconstruction of Liberty type ships into transports be instantly stopped, according to Washington reports.

Reich Blow Due, Says Cripps

Domei

LISBON, January 4.—Sir Stafford Cripps, British Minister of Aircraft Production, warned the public in a speech before workers that they should be prepared in the coming months for the heaviest German blow, according to a London dispatch. Cripps predicted that the year 1944 would be a most strenuous period for both the fighting and the working front.

BALKAN SITUATION REGARDED GRAVER

U.S., Britain Seeking Compromise With Tito Regime To Gain Foothold

By Our Foreign Editor

A full agreement of views among America, Britain, and the Soviet Union concerning a strategy of invading Germany from the East, West, and South was announced to have been reached at the Teheran Conference. This was followed by the appointment of General Dwight David Eisenhower as the commander of the anti-Axis Forces for the Invasion of Europe in preparation for an invasion of Western Europe; at the same time, Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, the defeated General of the campaigns in Greece and on the isles of the Aegean Sea, was appointed as Supreme Commander of the anti-Axis Forces on the Mediterranean Front, and it was thus seen that intense preparations are being made for carrying out landing operations in the Balkans. Moreover, it has been reported that a fleet composed of 77 warships and transports was being concentrated at Gibraltar, while at the same time a ship concentration of more than 20 units left the port for the Mediterranean area. All this goes to show that the situation in the Balkans is growing ever more intense.

Among the reasons which suggest that the anti-Axis forces would adopt a far-flung strategy of crossing the Balkans from the South, the following may be mentioned: first, the anti-Axis forces command the entrance to the Adriatic, the Strait of Otranto, and are in a position to wield the naval and aerial control of the Southern Adriatic. Besides, for the anti-Axis forces, who possess bases and military establishments in Southern Italy, it is presumably a more advantageous strategy to cross the Balkans and establish contact with the Partisan forces of Jugoslavia, than to choose the roundabout way via the Aegean Sea and the mainland of Greece.

In connection with those strategical plans of the anti-Axis forces, Jugoslavia has again moved into the focal point of attention. Since the spring of this year the Jugoslavian Partisan troops had continued antagonistic strife, divided into the two factions of the Michailovitch camp which was backed by the Exiled Government of Jugoslavia, and the camp headed by Marshal Tito which received the support of Moscow. But since summer, the power of the Tito faction has been rising rapidly, and recently this side organized the "Committee for the Liberation of Jugoslavia" which was formally recognized by the Soviet Union as the legitimate government. Meanwhile, Michailovitch's power decreased, and it is said that also his military strength was reduced to the insignificant number of 15,000 men. Now, as Michailovitch was the Defense Minister of former Jugoslavia, his decline is a matter of life or death for the Exiled Government, and, moreover, it signifies the retreat of Anglo-American influence which had in this regime its last foodhold in the Balkans.

From another viewpoint, it may be said that Tito's victory means the victory of the Soviet Union which is backing him. Moreover, both the conclusion recently of a mutual assistance treaty between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and the latter's recognition of the Tito regime, clearly reveal that America and Britain, inspite of the repeated deliberations at Moscow and Teheran, have been unable to check the Soviet Union in her plans of following an independent policy towards the Balkans. But in their eagerness to secure the maintenance of their own influence in the Balkans under all circumtances and to check the threatening monopoly of the Soviets, America and Britain have now even started plans to shake hands with the Tito regime, themselves. According to a communique issued on December 20, a representative of the Tito regime opened negotiations in Cairo with the anti-Axis countries and the Exiled Government of Jugoslavia, while a military delegation of the Tito regime conferred with Anglo-American military leaders in Alexandria to discuss such problems as the advancing of anti-Axis troops from Italy to the Adriatic coast of Jugoslavia, the improvement of the organization of military support from the air in the eventuality of the Tito Army's being employed in the war against Germany, and of joint operations between the Tito Army and the forces invading the Balkans.

At the same time, the appointment of Marshal Tito as commander of the anti-Axis forces (sic) is believed to be of much significance in connection with the planned landing operations of the Anglo American forces in Jugoslavia. As America and Britain want to make use of the Tito regime for military purposes, and as on the other hand the Tito regime, in order to enlarge and strengthen its own military force, welcomes the support of America and Britain in the form of armaments, ammunitions, and foodstuffs, military collaboration between the two sides is quite possible.

However, whether the two sides can find a compromise also politically, is a question which in the present stage appears to be most doubtful. Already with regard to the Polish problem, America and Britain have lost face, and again in connection with the treaty concluded between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, they had to face widespread dissatisfaction and distrust from the exiled governments of various countries. In this situation, America and Britain had been racking their brains to find somehow a way of reconciling the Tito regime and the Royal Government of former Jugoslavia; however, the attitude of the Tito regime has made it plain that it has no intention of acquiescing in such a compromise.

In a broadcast over the radio station of the Tito regime, the Committee for the Liberation of Jugoslavia announced on December 22 that it had decided to deprive those belonging to the Exiled Government of their rights of citizenship; that until the liberation of Jugoslavia and the decision of the Jugoslavian people concerning the problem of the Royal House, the exiled King Peter would not be allowed to return to the country; and that moreover the Committee repudiated all and any international agreements concluded by the Exiled Government and any duty of fulfilling such agreements. Thus, the Committee clearly revealed the attitude of a revolutionary Government and greatly perplexed the Exiled Government and its Anglo-American protectors.

Thus, America and Britain must for the sake of their invasion of the Balkans collaborate militarily with the Tito regime, whose military strength at present is said to number 200,000 men, and for this reason they are compelled to follow the Soviet example and extend formal recognition to the Tito regime. Thereby, they have been driven into such a corner where they have to leave the Exiled Government to its own fate. And on top of all that, Tito is known as an old Communist fighter who entered the Soviet Union immediately after the previous Great War to be trained as a Communist Party member under the direct guidance of Stalin and who has seen action in all Red battle fields, particularly in the Spanish civil war. All this makes the position of America and Britain especially precarious for "democratic" reasons. Incidentally, Tito, whose real name is Josip Broz, is a 51-year old Serb, born in Zagreb (Agram); and it is said that his name Tito was derived from the initials of the "Third International Terrorist Organization."

In the face of the iron tight defenses of Europe being ever more tightened by Germany in an ever-rising fighting spirit, America and Britain are planning to effect an invasion with the slightest possible losses, and in their attempt to utilize the Tito forces as their instrument in his operation, they have now to face political difficulties. It is rather a pitiable sight to watch America and Britain at this moment when their democratic ideals are crumbling and their role as the protectors of the small countries is collapsing.

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BIG FORWARD STRIDE ACHIEVED BY BORNEO

Modern Industries Rise as Natural Resources Are Exploited; Co-Effort Stressed

"Brighter days are now dawning for the native inhabitants of Borneo," said Hiroyuki Shimoi, manager of the general branch office of the Asahi at Banjermasin, writing in a recent issue of that paper. "This change for the better has been made possible through the rapid development of natural resources and the steady growth of modern industries, together with the extirpation of the malignant colonial policy of the Anglo-American Powers, he added. Mr. Shimoi's article follows:

"Before the outbreak of the current war, Borneo was in an uncivilized state both politically and economically due to the malignant colonial policy of the Dutch authorities who, in order to protect their selfish interests, purposely neglected the education of the native people on the island. Borneo, accordingly, remained an island of the last century and not of the present. It is, therefore, quite natural to find that country backward in civilization as compared with other regions of the southern Pacific. In order to see its progressive advancement, we must compare the Borneo of today with the Borneo of yesterday and not with any other region in the South.

"In the short period of time since the inauguration of Japanese administration on the island it has been transformed into a veritable treasure island. While under Dutch rule the island was undeveloped politically, economically, and culturally. So complicated was the Dutch system of administration that nobody could understand it. For instance, in 1870, the Dutch Government opened North Borneo to international capital. It was quite obvious that the Dutch Government intended to have the different Powers restrain each other in Borneo, so that the island might not be placed under the control of any one foreign Power. Since that time Borneo has been the center of the economic activities of many foreign Powers, including America, Britain, Germany and Japan, with the inevitable result that the native people of Borneo have been subjected to considerable economic difficulty, being thus sandwiched in between the Dutch Government and international capital.

Oil Takes 1st Place

"For instance, the oil industry of South Borneo, which is the biggest modern industry on the island, was under the management of the B.P.M.' which was founded on the joint capital of America, Britain, and Holland. At the same time the rubber industry, which comes next in importance, was under the respective management of foreign Powers, such as America, Britain, Holland, Germany, and Japan. These two modern industries just named were not the only ones under the management of international capital. Practically all of the modern industries on the island were under the control of various foreign Powers. The liberation of all modern industries on the island from the grip of international capital is tantamount to the transformation of Borneo from an island of mystery into a real treasure island, or the return of the island to its proper place as a source of fighting strength which is indispensable for the prosecution of the current war.

"The liberation of Borneo from the grip of international capital as well as from the hands of the Dutch Government may be rightly regarded as an epochal event marking the commencement of the economic and the political activities of new Borneo.

"The political and economic construction of new Borneo is now in progress and is aimed at the attainment of economic self-sufficiency, transformation from free economy into wartime controlled economy, and from the neglect of natural wealth to the utilization of it. In pre-war days, Borneo was dependent on foreign countries for the supply of food and clothing. The islanders could produce neither yarn, clothing, nor sufficient food. At present, under the guidance of the Japanese authorities, they are steadily attaining self sufficiency in food and daily commodities. The system of wartime controlled economy, with the hearty support of all the natives, is being established all over the island. The development of natural resources is being pushed forward rapidly in many parts of the island. Thus is this island stepping into the limelight as a huge treasure island of the 20th century.

Moreover, many centers of heavy industries are under construction in the extensive jungles, and valuable minerals including copper, lead, antimony, crystal and others are being discovered. The exploration of the islands is now in its first stage. The greater part of Borneo is still untouched by the hands of our research men.

"As for the natural wealth to be found in the forests, the production of rubber has been restricted in consideration of the present circumstances. Plans, however, are afoot for the utilization of the immense supply of lumber available in the jungles. It will also not be long before Borneo will attain self-sufficiency in paper.

In the political field, Borneo has witnessed a great change in the past 12 months—a change greater than any yet seen during the several centuries under the old regime. On one occasion, the Dutch Governor General of Borneo said: "I have refrained from taking any step toward awakening the natives who were slumbering in peace." These words clearly indicate the selfish colonial policy of the Dutch Government, whose policy was to keep the native people as ignorant as possible. However, some of the awakened islanders were educated at an officials' training school, where they were taught to be the cats'-paw for the Dutch authorities.

The Dutch Government selected its police staff in Borneo from among the German residents, who were ordered to keep the native people under constant oppression, so that the enmity of the islanders would be directed against the Germans. These were not the only cunning measures taken by the Dutch authorities. They also caused the different native communities to quarrel with one another in order to prevent them from forming a united front against the Dutch regime.

Cooperation Is Offered

"Under the Japanese administration, however, the native people are taught and trained to take an active part in the political and economic construction of their native country as well as in the construction of Greater East Asia. They are privileged to participate in the bright administration promoted by Japan all over Borneo. Therefore, it is quite natural that they are now all working in hearty collaboration with the Japanese authorities.

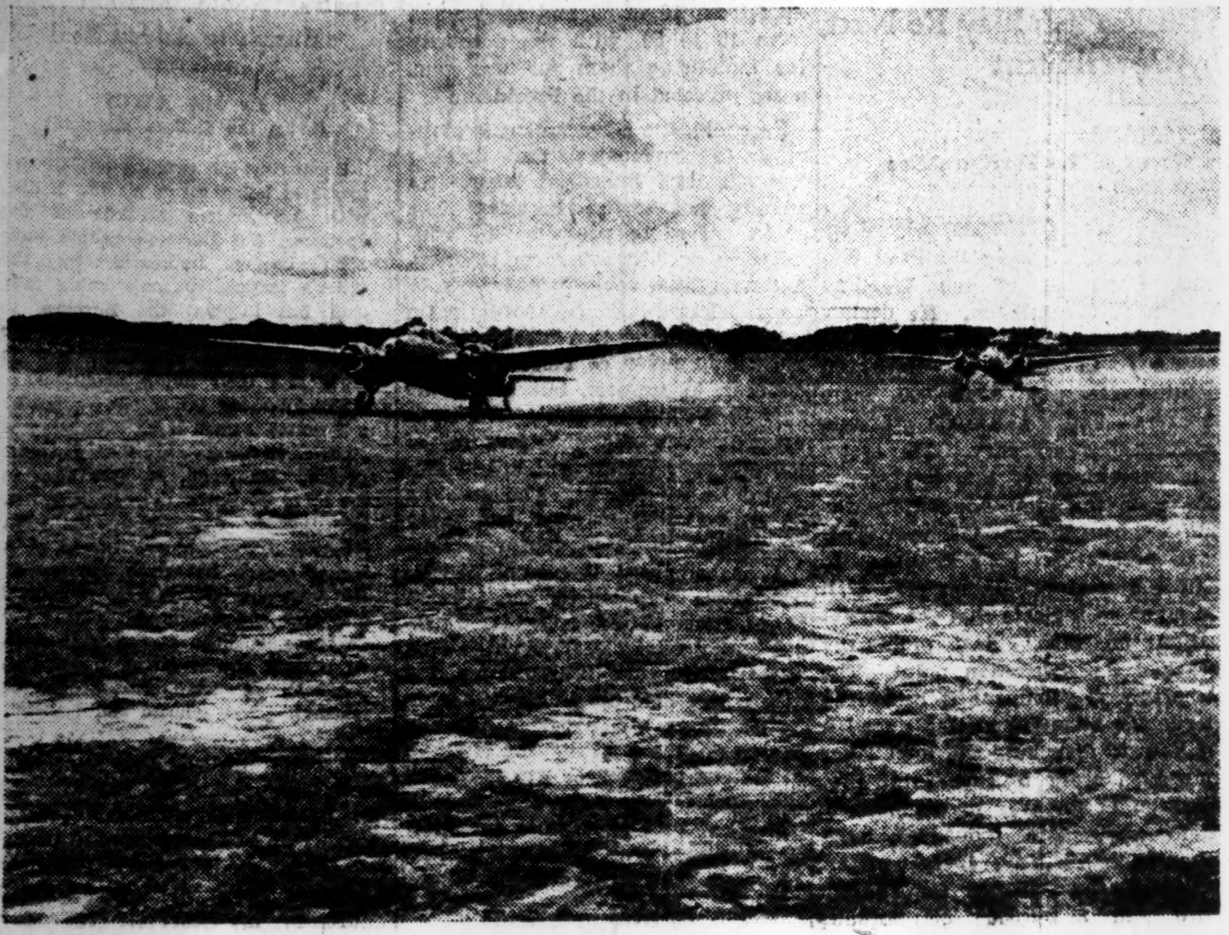
"In the educational field, especially, the Dutch Government revealed its selfish nature. It seems that the sole purpose of the Dutch was to keep the islanders as ignorant as possible with the result that only 5 per cent of the 3,000,000 people could read newspapers. The schools were under the management of either the Dutch missionaries or the native people. But, there was no definite system. School buildings were left unrepaired for many years. Many of them, consequently, became the haunts of bats.

However, under the Japanese administration, the educational system of Borneo has undergone a fundamental change. All children on the islands now know something about gymnastics. Old school buildings have been repaired, while many new ones have been built in various parts of the island. The number of school children has increased from 60,000 to over 100,000. The native people, in general, have awakened to the necessity of education and are eagerly studying under the guidance of Japanese teachers.

"Newspapers in Borneo have also undergone a revolutionary change. Under the old regime, the newspapers were purposely left in the hands of the native journalists, who, under the malignant influence of the Dutch authorities, were always quarreling with one another, thus causing the people to be at a loss as to which way to follow. Under the new regime, the dailies in Borneo have been unified in the Borneo Shimbun. Through this paper, the native people are taught the significance of the current war and of new East Asia. From it, they also learn something of Japanese culture and thought, as well as of the Japanese conception of life—all of which are in reality the culture, thought and conception of all East Asiatic peoples.

"The cinema and the opera in Borneo have also been placed under the well [illegible] Japa

Off on Another Attack on the Eenemy



Planes of the Imperial Army Air Forces about to take off from a front line base on an assignment against the enemy.

(By Courtesy of the War Ministry)

Concert Calendar

The first performance of Dai-Toa Opera Company (repeat performance); Opera "Madame Rosario", (3 acts, 5 scenes); sponsored by the Dai-Toa Music Office, assisted by Philippine Society, original story by Taijiro Go and composed and directed by Taijiro Go, at 12:30 p.m., today, at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. Accompaniment by the Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, ballet by Madame Seiko Takata Troupe: Miss Haruko Mori, soprano, will take a leading role as Madame Rosario, instead of Miss Kazue Niiro for this performance.

"Puppet and Music Evening" sponsored by the Murayama Music Studio, at 6:30 p.m., today, at Rokuban-cho, Kojimachi. The program includes puppet plays by "Kaigara-za", including "Bright Moon" (Finnish children's tale); "Mane" by Kan Kikuchi, "Yawata-no-Orochi" with vocal solo and duet, accompaniment by string quartet.

A grand concert featuring Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, and Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophone, accompanied by Sanro Takemura, at the piano, Wednesday, January 12, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes tenor solo by Yoshie Fujiwara: Rimsky-Korsakow's aria from "May Night"; Massenet's aria from "Manon"; Wagner's aria from "Meistersinger"; Rimsky-Korsakow's Song of the East; Grieg's Swan; Gretschaninow's Motherland; Koscak Yamada's "Uma-uri" and "Higanbana" and four other lyric numbers by Japanese composers; xylophone solo by Yoichi Hiraoka: Handel's Sarabande and Gavot; Bach's Arioso; Haydn's Andante from Symphony (Surprise); Tschaikowsky's Swan Lake; Mozart's Wiegenlied; Bizet's Menuet; Taki-Yamada's "Kojo-no-Tsuki"; Schubert's Ave Maria; Setoguchi's "Gunkan March", and three other numbers.

The third piano recital by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, Sunday, January 16, at 1:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Beethoven's Sonata in F minor, (Appassionata), Op. 57; and Sonata quasi una Fantasia (Moonlight), Op. 27, No.; 2 Schumann's Carnaval, Op. 9; Liszt's Paganini-Etudes.

"Finnish Music Evening", sponsored by the Murayama Music Studio, Sunday, January 16, at 6:30 p.m., at the auditorium of the studio (Rokubancho, Kojimachi). The program includes Soprano solo by Mrs. Siiri Watanabe, soprano: three Finnish Folk songs, three numbers by Merikanto; vocal duet by Mrs. Watanabe and Tadashi Watanabe: "Cradle Song" and "At Night" by Pohjanmies; "Thanksgiving" and "Reverberation" by Merikanto; Violin solo by Akio Watanabe: Sibelius' "Nobölette"; "Rondo Romantic"; "Pastoral Dance"; Soprano solo by Mrs. Watanabe: Kuula's "Looking at Bonfire"; Melartin's "To Nightingale"; Mikkolas "Drought Cloud"; Sibelius' "Black Rose".

The 25th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Tuesday, January 18, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Mrs. Eta Harich-Schneider, at the piano. The program includes Ichiro Ishida's Symphony, "Five Japanese Mythologies"; Mozart's Piano Concerto in A major; Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor.

The fourth popular concert by the Kondo Music Office, "Operatic Aria Evening", Saturday January 22, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The artists include Miss Kiyoko Ohtani, soprano; Miss Kikue Takita, soprano; Miss Aiko Saida, alto and Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor. The program includes duet from Verdi's Traviata (Takita-Fujiwara); duet from Bizet's Carmen (Ohtani-Fujiwara); Aria (solo) from Verdi's Traviata (Takita); Arias from Thomas' Mignon and from Gluck's Orfeo ed Euridice (Saida); Aria from Rossini's Barbier di Siviglia, and from Meyerbeer's Dinorah (Ohtani); aria from Beethoven's Fidelio; from Massonet's Manon; from Verdi's Aida (Fujiwara); Arias from Bizet's Carmen by four artists in concert form in addition to several lyric numbers by Japanese composers. The accompaniment by Sanro Takemura, at the piano.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 3

On the Nikopol bridgehead and southwest of Dniepropetrovsk fighting activity decreased in intensity yesterday. Weak enemy attacks were frustrated. South and southeast of Zhitomir strong Soviet attacks were warded off in embittered fighting. Numerous tanks were destroyed. Enemy attempts to encircle German troops west of the town were foiled. Farther to the northwest our troops are engaged in heavy fighting with enemy assault troops.

Strong local enemy attacks near Vitebsk were frustrated in embittered fighting. The enemy who had temporarily broken into our positions was thrown back in spite of his embittered resistance. Several enemy counterattacks were repelled. In the remaining sectors of the Eastern front the fighting was of local importance only, partly due to the heavy snow storms.

On the south Italian front the day was quiet. When heavy German bombers carried out a night attack against the enemy supply base of Augusta one medium-sized freighter as well as supply depots were set ablaze and harbor installations destroyed.

British terror bombers, under the cover of clouds, continued their attacks against various residential quarters of the Reich capital last night. A few bombs were also dropped on several places in western Germany. Night fighters and anti-aircraft artillery destroyed 31 four-engined enemy bombers.

At midnight German aircraft carried out an attack on London.

BALKAN SITUATION REGARDED GRAVER

U.S., Britain Seeking Compromise With Tito Regime To Gain Foothold

By Our Foreign Editor

A full agreement of views among America, Britain, and the Soviet Union concerning a strategy of invading Germany from the East, West, and South was announced to have been reached at the Teheran Conference. This was followed by the appointment of General Dwight David Eisenhower as the commander of the anti-Axis Forces for the Invasion of Europe in preparation for an invasion of Western Europe; at the same time, Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, the defeated General of the campaigns in Greece and on the isles of the Aegean Sea, was appointed as Supreme Commander of the anti-Axis Forces on the Mediterranean Front, and it was thus seen that intense preparations are being made for carrying out landing operations in the Balkans. Moreover, it has been reported that a fleet composed of 77 warships and transports was being concentrated at Gibraltar, while at the same time a ship concentration of more than 20 units left the port for the Mediterranean area. All this goes to show that the situation in the Balkans is growing ever more intense.

Among the reasons which suggest that the anti-Axis forces would adopt a far-flung strategy of crossing the Balkans from the South, the following may be mentioned: first, the anti-Axis forces command the entrance to the Adriatic, the Strait of Otranto, and are in a position to wield the naval and aerial control of the Southern Adriatic. Besides, for the anti-Axis forces, who possess bases and military establishments in Southern Italy, it is presumably a more advantageous strategy to cross the Balkans and establish contact with the Partisan forces of Jugoslavia, than to choose the roundabout way via the Aegean Sea and the mainland of Greece.

In connection with those strategical plans of the anti-Axis forces, Jugoslavia has again moved into the focal point of attention. Since the spring of this year the Jugoslavian Partisan troops had continued antagenistic strife, divided into the two factions of the Michailovitch camp which was backed by the Exiled Government of Jugoslavia, and the camp headed by Marshal Tito which received the support of Moscow. But since summer, the power of the Tito faction has been rising rapidly, and recently this side organized the "Committee for the Liberation of Jugoslavia" which was formally recognized by the Soviet Union as the legitimate government. Meanwhile, Michailovitch's power decreased, and it is said that also his military strength was reduced to the insignificant number of 15,000 men. Now, as Michailovitch was the Defense Minister of former Jugoslavia, his decline is a matter of life or death for the Exiled Government, and, moreover, it signifies the retreat of Anglo-American influence which had in this regime its last foodhold in the Balkans.

From another viewpoint, it may be said that Tito's victory means the victory of the Soviet Union which is backing him. Moreover, both the conclusion recently of a mutual assistance treaty between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and the latter's recognition of the Tito regime, clearly reveal that America and Britain, inspite of the repeated deliberations at Moscow and Teheran, have been unable to check the Soviet Union in her plans of following an independent policy towards the Balkans. But in their eagerness to secure the maintenance of their own influence in the Balkans under all circumtances and to check the threatening monopoly of the Soviets, America and Britain have now even started plans to shake hands with the Tito regime, themselves. According to a communique issued on December 20, a representative of the Tito regime opened negotiations in Cairo with the anti-Axis countries and the Exiled Government of Jugoslavia, while a military delegation of the Tito regime conferred with Anglo-American military leaders in Alexandria to discuss such problems as the advancing of anti-Axis troops from Italy to the Adriatic coast of Jugoslavia, the improvement of the organization of military support from the air in the eventuality of the Tito Army's being employed in the war against Germany, and of joint operations between the Tito Army and the forces invading the Balkans.

At the same time, the appointment of Marshal Tito as commander of the anti-Axis forces (sic) is believed to be of much significance in connection with the planned landing operations of the Anglo American forces in Jugoslavia. As America and Britain want to make use of the Tito regime for military purposes, and as on the other hand the Tito regime, in order to enlarge and strengthen its own military force, welcomes the support of America and Britain in the form of armaments, ammunitions, and foodstuffs, military collaboration between the two sides is quite possible.

However, whether the two sides can find a compromise also politically, is a question which in the present stage appears to be most doubtful. Already with regard to the Polish problem, America and Britain have lost face, and again in connection with the treaty concluded between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, they had to face widespread dissatisfaction and distrust from the exiled governments of various countries. In this situation, America and Britain had been racking their brains to find somehow a way of reconciling the Tito regime and the Royal Government of former Jugoslavia; however, the attitude of the Tito regime has made it plain that it has no intention of acquiescing in such a compromise.

In a broadcast over the radio station of the Tito regime, the Committee for the Liberation of Jugoslavia announced on December 22 that it had decided to deprive those belonging to the Exiled Government of their rights of citizenship; that until the liberation of Jugoslavia and the decision of the Jugoslavian people concerning the problem of the Royal House, the exiled King Peter would not be allowed to return to the country; and that moreover the Committee repudiated all and any international agreements concluded by the Exiled Government and any duty of fulfilling such agreements. Thus, the Committee clearly revealed the attitude of a revolutionary Government and greatly perplexed the Exiled Government and its Anglo-American protectors.

Thus, America and Britain must for the sake of their invasion of the Balkans collaborate militarily with the Tito regime, whose military strength at present is said to number 200,000 men, and for this reason they are compelled to follow the Soviet example and extend formal recognition to the Tito regime. Thereby, they have been driven into such a corner where they have to leave the Exiled Government to its own fate. And on top of all that, Tito is known as an old Communist fighter who entered the Soviet Union immediately after the previous Great War to be trained as a Communist Party member under the direct guidance of Stalin and who has seen action in all Red battle fields, particularly in the Spanish civil war. All this makes the position of America and Britain especially precarious for "democratic" reasons. Incidentally, Tito, whose real name is Josip Broz, is a 51-year old Serb, born in Zagreb (Agram); and it is said that his name Tito was derived from the initials of the "Third International Terrorist Organization."

In the face of the iron-tight defenses of Europe being ever more tightened by Germany in an ever-rising fighting spirit, America and Britain are planning to effect an invasion with the slightest possible losses, and in their attempt to utilize the Tito forces as their instrument in his operation, they have now to face political difficulties. It is rather a pitiable sight to watch America and Britain at this moment when their democratic ideals are crumbling and their role as the protectors of the small countries is collapsing.

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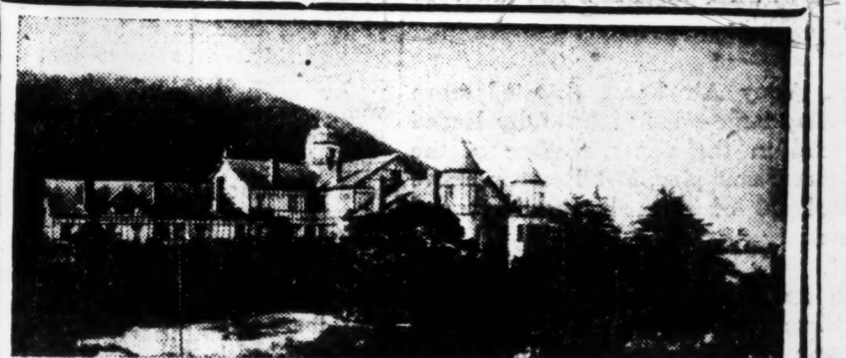

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1944

Roosevelt's War Against America

Unhampered by either ideals, principles or a conscience, concerned only with the forwarding of his personal prestige, power and interests, President Roosevelt, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces, has swaggeringly, openly declared war on the people of his own country. Throughout the years since his assumption of the post of President, Roosevelt has worked silently, under the cloak of a series of "emergencies" to undermine the foundations of the American State, to usurp with rare skill and cunning the rights belonging to the people. But now he has come out into the open, a trenchant, militant buccaneer, ready to crush all opposition with the unstinted use of the force which he has carefully gathered.

No deft artist of irony could have conceived of a situation quite so contradictory and ironic as this: a ruthless megalomaniac out to bring the world under his iron heel with the support of a people who stand to lose more than anyone else! For the war, even in its most favorably interpreted aspects, holds nothing in prospect for the American people. They have everything to lose, nothing to gain. They can, and undoubtedly will, lose hundreds of thousands of their best men; they will lose billions of dollars worth of vital resources and materials which they can ill afford to lose; they will suffer incredible hardships and increasing privations, and the outcome of it all can only mean the loss of their precious heritages, the irretrievable sacrifice of the rights won through long years of bloody war against Britain, the very nation whom they now hail as their closest ally!

Into this profitless, disheartening war, Roosevelt dragged the American people. There was no attempt to consult Congress in undertaking the various war-like, belligerent actions which inevitably led to the path of hostilities. And this tendency to act alone, to wield a heavy hand over the destiny of Americans in bland disregard of either their opinions or welfare, is increasing.

Roosevelt cajoled the Americans into war with promises of limiting participation to material assistance only, with the promise of never sending American troops abroad, and then with the promise that the war would be short, easily won. He has broken every single one of those promises, and the American people are just beginning to wake up, to see Roosevelt for exactly what he is—a vicious, small-minded, lying demagogue incapable of either seeing the truth or telling it.

Louis Bromfield, noted author, has reported that the farmers of the nation are bitterly disappointed in Roosevelt, antagonistic toward the policies he has adopted, suspicious of the slow, tangled web of red-tape bureaucracy. He has revealed that the farmers know that Roosevelt has abandoned them, that Roosevelt is now relying on the support of the laboring class. But what has the President done for the workers? The year just ended saw even the laborers treacherously betrayed by their so-called "champion." The coal workers, the railway workers and the steel workers all made demands in 1943, and they were all rebuffed by Roosevelt. None of them won their full demands, and both the railway workers and the coal miners were suppressed in their action by Roosevelt's moves in calling out the armed forces to take over the management of their respective industries.

Furthermore, Roosevelt has always been at odds with the employer class, the great industrialists, the manufacturers and the financiers, who view his New Deal activities with distinct distaste, who look upon his program of government control and seizure of industries with both alarm and misgivings. And then there is that small, minority group of intellectuals and idealists who fought Roosevelt's policies from the very first, who opposed his maneuvers to hurl America into the maelstrom of war, who suffered Roosevelt's slanders and accusations of treachery and cowardice to fight for the traditional freedom of speech and action which the President sought to wipe out.

Congress is irked and ired over Roosevelt's despotism, his increasing aloofness and his belief that he alone has the right to direct the course of the United States in this war. The Senators and Representatives resent Roosevelt's assumption that they must cower in servile obedience to his mandates, and their voices are rising in protest. Even the Democrats, members of Roosevelt's own party, are becoming increasingly vehement in their denunciation of his high-handed, oppressive tactics. And so it goes.

Roosevelt's war against America is of pertinent interest to every class of Americans. His actions have gone far beyond that necessary to keep the wheels of war industry rolling; they have begun to menace the whole structure of the nation, and they have thrown doubt, fear and restless anxiety into the hearts of all good Americans. The American people have seen their standards of living slashed, have watched their rights stolen, their ideals shattered. They have seen their sons and fathers marching off to their deaths in distant lands to fight a war which they do not understand. The things they thought were deathless have been inexorably crushed under the monstrous Juggernaut of Roosevelt's relentlessly driving ambitions.

And the tragedy of it all is that the venomous poison of destruction engendered by Roosevelt's personal war against his own people cannot be remedied at once through a mere defeat of the Roosevelt Administration in this year's presidential election. Roosevelt's war has been that of grim, self-seeking attrition, and the disastrous effects cannot be remedied without a complete change in policy and action. Tremendous efforts, unselfish devotion to the ideals of the men who founded the nation, a thorough, courageous change of the heart, a complete abandonment of the principles of dangerous, selfish meddling in the affairs of others and a return to rugged, critical honesty are necessary to wipe away the stains left by Roosevelt. Until then, America can find no peace.

Each in Its Season

As each season of the year has its special flowers, so does each period in the life of mortals have its own allurements. As it is both wise and natural to enjoy the sakura in the spring and chrysanthemums in the autumn, so must it be the part of wisdom to catch the pleasures of life as they succeed one after another.

The heart of youth turns to thoughts of love. In middle age man's mind longs for honor and fame. In his declining years man is most tempted by the hoarding of wealth. The object of tender emotion is personal and individual, that of ambition impersonal and social, while that of avarice is lifeless and material. Youth is impelled by a generous sentiment, self-forgetful and ignorant of responsibility. Maturer men, in their eagerness for power and position, will risk all they possess. Old age, knowing too well the unrealibility of famility and friends in their passing, clings to money for safety and comfort. (From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

The New Year's Eve

Although it did not rain, the weather had not cleared up. What a gloomy New Year's eve it was! To welcome the new year, however, the door of my humble lodging was decorated with branches of pine trees from a neighboring hill, as were also the boats moored on the river flowing before my house, with pine trees and shimenawa.

The whole world was at peace; my home too, was at peace. I had neither guests not debtors to disturb the tranquillity of my home nor any superfluous money to spoil my simple life with. It was, indeed in the most quiet and indifferent spirit that I sped the departing year. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

A Year Ago Today

January 5, 1943

A powerful squadron of Imperial Army planes made another surprise attack on Shaokwan, important enemy base in Kwangtung Province and blasted and set ablaze military establishments there.

* * *

Thirty-three editors of newspapers and magazines published in the United States, including Time, were arrested by United States authorities on the ground that they were exercising evil influence on social morality.

* * *

The Imperial Army Air Force detected more than a dozen enemy large-sized vessels fully loaded with war material in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River near Shantoping, 50 kilometers above Ichang, and sank 13 of them by bombing and machine-gun fire.

* * *

Due to the acute shortage of foodstuff, the population of Calcutta, India, is fast decreasing. Already about one-half of the city's population has left for other districts. Calcutta's population was 2,119,000 in 1941, but was recently reduced to 1,050,000. Yet despite such a reduction in population, the city's food shortage question has not been solved.

* * *

The State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is now suffering from the severest drought in 30 years, and the temperature has risen unprecedentedly. Agricultural crops are expected to be mostly killed by the heat and water lack while livestock has been hit hard. Rivers have fallen so much that many factories obtaining water supply from rivers have been obliged to suspend operations.

Manpower Shortages in U.S.

Farm Hands Lacking---American Fathers May Be Next To Be Mobilized by Government

By YOSHITARO YAMADA
Director of the Investigation Department of the Foreign Office
(From the Yokusan Seiji)

Part I

The fact is patent that human power is decisive of the issue of war. All belligerent Powers are, therefore, at great pains to eliminate all waste so as to make the best possible use of their human resources. According to the census taken in the United States in January, 1942, the population of that country totalled 133,960,000. Calculated on the basis of this figure, it may be assumed that its population stood at something like 136,060,000—68,390,000 men and 67,670,000 women—in June last year. How many out of this population are capable of labor then?

In a total war like the present, all people over 14 years are generally counted among those capable of production. Now, the number of American people who are over 14 years may be put roughly at 102,409,000. From this figure, however, we may deduct those of over 64 years as disqualified, generally speaking, for production. The number of people from 14 to 64, which is estimated approximately at 93,430,000—46,670,000 men and 46,760,000 women—, then, represents the labor population of America. The question is how this manpower is being used. Let me first look into the strength of America's fighting services, which forms the most important factor in the conduct of the war.

Conscription Law

America put her conscription law into force in September, 1940. The registration of all men from 21 to 35 was first carried out for conscription purposes, and subsequently, as the war situation developed more serious phases, frequent revisions and extensions have been effected of the law. Whereas the army and naval strengths of America in June, 1939, that is, prior to the outbreak of the European war, were roughly 500,000 and 170,000 respectively, there has since been a rapid increase in both. According to the figures given out by the Government as showing the objectives in view, the total strength of the army was to be increased to 5,000,000 and that of the navy to 1,700,000, making a total of 6,700,000, by the end of 1942. These plans were later enlarged and under the expanded program disclosed by the Government in the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives in June last year, the army was to be expanded to 7,200,000 strong and the naval personnel to 2,000,000, making a total of 9,200,000. A further upward revision was subsequently made of this program, and according to the figures made public in the Army Committee of the Senate, it was intended to increase the army to 8,200,000 and the navy to 2,220,000, a total of 10,420,000.

As regards the army, this latest figure evidently represents the maximum mobilizable number, provided there occurs no such far-reaching change in the war situation as to involve a radical revision of the general plan of operations. In order to complete this large-scale mobilization, however, it is computed that America will have to mobilize troops, during the latter half of last year, at the rate of over 300,000 a month on the average. The execution of this gigantic mobilization scheme is attended with many difficulties, as I shall state later in its relation to the problem of industrial labor.

Women Mobilized

Not only men but women also are being mobilized for the military service. In July last year, women auxiliaries for the army numbered 35,000, and it was planned to increase this number to 375,000 by the end of last year. In the navy, the number of women auxliaries, which stood at 17,000 in May last year, was expected to be increased considerably. It appears that the mobilization of altogether 500,000 women auxiliaries for both services is aimed at. The percentage of the numerical fighting strengths to the total population was 4.8 per cent at the end of 1942, assuming the total number enlisted then to have been 6,700,000, and 6.8 per cent in June last year, when it was assumed that the fighting strength stood at 9,200,000, and it will be 7.6 per cent at the end of last year, if calculated on the assumption that, as projected, the fighting strength will have been increased to 10,420,000. As a matter of fact, however, it is admittedly very difficult to carry out these mobilization programs according to plan. The actual fighting strength in June last year was, in all probability, about 70 or 80 per cent of the figure officially given out.

Next, as to industrial labor. The total labor power in June last year, in which the fighting strength was included, was 63,500,000, according to a statement made by Paul McNutt, Chairman of the Wartime Manpower Commission. He declared his intention to increase it by 2,000,000 to 65,000,000—10,420,000 fighting strength, 37,080,000 male laborers and 18,000,000 female laborers—by January this year. The percentage of this total labor power to the total population was 46.7 per cent in June last year. This high percentage approximating to half the total population may well be taken to indicate that the mobilization of labor has practically reached the saturation point. The American Government is bestowing particular attention on the question of how to distribute the total labor power in order to ensure the prosecution of the war in a most efficient way. The industrial labor population in May, 1941, was assumed to be 9,660,000 for agriculture and 38,280,000 for pursuits other than agriculture, 6,000,000 unemployed and 10,800,000 fighting strength, making a total of 55,800,000. It was proposed to increase this total figure to 58,700,000 by the end of 1942 and to 63,500,000 by July last year. The figure of 58,700,000 for the end of 1942 comprised 7,800,000 for agriculture, 17,500,000 for the war industries inclusive of the manufacture of arms, and 20,500,000 for "peace" industries. As regards the figure of 63,50,000 for July last year, the munitions industry accounted for 20,000,000 and it was proposed that the requisite number for this particular industry should be provided by making drafts on manpower in the "peace" industries.

Re-Allocation of Population

In order to accomplish the above-mentioned re-allocation of the productive population, it is said that 6,000,000 more people will have to be found both for the fighting services and for the munition industry. This problem is causing much uneasiness to the American authorities, for they are naturally finding it increasingly difficult to draw on the unemployed and "peace" industries, which are already in a depleted state, to procure the requisite number. Under their present plans, 2,700,000 are to be provided by the transfer of laborers from the non-urgent industries, 500,000 by the natural increase of labor, 1,500,000 through the mobilization of the unemployed and old people, and 2,000,000 by the mobilization of women. It seems, however, that, in spite of their desperate efforts, their plans are yielding none too satisfactory results.

In consequence of heavy drafts made last year on farm labor, the agrarian communities are badly feeling a shortage of labor, with the result that various agricultural plans are suffering seriously. In such circumstances, Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, is strongly urging the necessity of increasing agricultural labor power. He maintains that it must be increased by 2,000,000 by all means. The shortage of farm labor is most acute in the central and western States. In Wisconsin and Minnesota, it is said that, finding it difficult to continue their agricultural work, many farmers are selling their cattle.

President Roosevelt takes a grave view of this situation, and has taken steps to defer the conscription of some 3,000,000 men of military age whose labor was deemed required for agricultural purposes. Besides, he caused 500 000 soldiers to be discharged to be sent back to their farm work. It was further announced that students of secondary schools and women should be organized into agricultural corps to help in farm work.

For the relief of the shortage of agricultural labor, the Government is taking various measures. Paul McNutt disclosed the Government plans in this regard at the recent annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Boston and asked the entire nation to strive earnestly for their successful execution. These measures are beset with many difficulties, however.

Decisive Measure Needed

One of these measures is to perfect the structure of general mobilization. A mobilization law is not in force in America, and consequently, much difficulty attends any compulsory action taken for the mobilization of human resources. In August 1942, McNutt decided to draw up a Labor Mobilization Act, and although it has been announced that the necessary preparations have been completed, no bill has yet been introduced in Congress up to the present. In the meantime, the view has been gaining ground among the Congressmen in favor of some decisive measure being taken in the same direction, and we notice that the Austin-Wordsworth Bill is now actually before Congress. This Bill aims at the registration of all men from 18 to 65 and all women from 18 to 50, with the authority for mobilizing them for war purposes invested in the President.

Secondly, the Government is planning to harmonize the fighting strength with industrial labor. As already noted, the President has given orders to postpone the conscription of 3,000,000 farm laborers. A far-reaching revision has recently been effected of the conscription system. Conscription was formerly put off in favor of those who had children to support, but under the revised system, the postponement is dependent on the consideration of whether war efforts will not be impeded by enrollment. The question of conscripting fathers has been giving rise to much debate of late.

It is computed that some 10,800,000 people are open for conscription in America. These comprise 5,800,000 bachelors, 1,200,000 married men without issue and 3,800,000 married men with children. As already mentioned, under the program officially drawn up, the total fighting strength at the end of last year was to exceed 10,000,000. It is a foregone conclusion that this large-scale mobilization cannot be achieved without recourse to the recruitment of fathers.

Change Over of Industries

Thirdly, there is the question of change-over from non-urgent industries. A Presidential decree was issued in February last year, according to which men under 38 years who were in the specified non-urgent industries had either to move into the munitions industry or to enter the military service. A similar decree was issued in April to apply this rule to men from 38 to 45 years as well. Again, at the end of August, another decree was issued purporting to raise the number of those in the non-urgent industries to the 1940 level. In short, the American authorities are taxing their brains as to secure the transfer of men from the non-urgent to the war industries. McNutt is exerting himself to the utmost to carry out his plan to get 3,000,000 people transferred from the non-urgent industries to the spheres of activity urgently needed for war purposes within a year from July last year—2,500,000 before the turn of the year and 500,000 during the first half of next year. His efforts are nevertheless meeting with little success. For instance, seven aluminium factories which were completed several months ago in the Western Coast districts are still unable to start operation for lack of labor.

Fourthly, as to the extension of working hours, the 48-hour-week system has been put into force from February last year. The American authorities claim that under the new system additional labor equivalent to 50,000 people has been found.

Fifthly, the importation of alien labor is proposed, but this scheme stands a very small chance of success in America. The importation of 100,000 Mexican laborers is projected for the current year, but it is open to doubt whether this plan will prove successful.

Sixthly, the increase of efficiency through the prevention of strikes is in contemplation. This question has been receiving a great deal of attention in conjunction with the colliery strikes which have broken out frequently since last spring, but here, too, the Government's efforts are evidently not very successful.

Seeing, however, that America's population exceeds 130,000,000, the plans of the American authorities are not altogether impossible. Their success depends on the methods employed for carrying them out. At the moment, the Wartime Manpower Commission, of which Paul McNutt is the Chairman, is chiefly concerned with the work of drawing up plans for the efficient mobilization of domestic human resources. This Committee is handicapped in its work by the fact that it is without executive powers, though vested with the power of supervision. Altogether, the need of a General Mobilization Law is keenly felt in America.

(To Be Concluded)

GRATITUDE EXPRESSED By BURMESE GIRL

Japan's Noble Mission Spurs Burma to Added Zeal

By MA AWOI
(From the Shukan Mainichi)

Comparing the cunning exploitative measures being taken by the British with the sincere attitude of the Japanese, the Burmese people have been deeply impressed by the latter's justice. Japan's noble mission has inspired the Burmese to hasten the strengthening of their national defense movement and to ameliorate their living conditions.

The following paragraphs written by a Burmese woman is an expression of sincere gratitude to the Japanese people. Ma Awoi, 26, was born in the state of Shan, now incorporated into Burma. After graduating from Rangoon University she taught at a higher school, but since January of last year she became a governmental employee and has been studying the Japanese language at the same time. At present she is giving lectures in Japanese at training schools for teachers, police officers and leaders.

Through the austere power of Japan, the "Land of Enlightment," we have once again returned to Asia. I do not know how to express my deep emotions. I feel very happy to have this opportunity in addressing my heart-felt gratitude to our "Mothers" and "Sisters" in Japan.

My home is in the state of Shan which I think is not very well known to you. It is situated in Burma on the banks of the Salween River. To the west can be seen the lofty Arakan mountains. And to the the north and east across vast green plains broken by the undulating hills are the borders of the Chinese province of Yunnan, French Indo-China, and Thailand. This part of the country gives one a feeling that of being wrapped in nature's bosom. The weather is mild like the cherry blossom season in Japan. Though being blessed with a rich cultural background we had forgotten it in the march of time, we had been made blind and deaf through British oppression.

It was when the Heaven-sent troops of Japan came to free us from the shackles of the British that we were first awakened from our long sleep. On December 8, two years ago, when Japan was forced to rise in arms against the Anglo-Americans, our gratitude was so great as to be beyond expression. We could do nothing but face the east and pray. And when we saw the domineering English about us in utter bewilderment, we thought of the saying, "Unrighteous ones will always lose in the end."

Japan's was truly a lightning victory. Just prior to this we had been hearing of far-off Japanese victories but when we saw the silver Rising Sun wings of Japanese planes and heard the sturdy footsteps of the Japanese soldiers, we realized that the soldiers from the "Land Of The Gods" had finally come. Although we were aghast for a while in being surrounded by warfires, we had nothing to do but to pray when the Japanese soldiers came and saved us.

We cannot keep the tears of joy from welling into our eyes when we think of the encouragement given by our "Mothers" and "Sisters" many thousands of miles across land and sea and of the expeditions of the soldiers who have come through many hardships.

Pray for Heroes of War

On the western side of my town, Tauji, in the hills of Bakoda, we see innumerable grave-posts sharply silhouetted against the glowing red of the setting sun. At this time of the day when we always clasp our hands in deep prayer, we shall ever pray for the heroically departed souls on behalf of our "Mothers" and "Sisters" of Japan.

We also want you to visualize the children of our own singing songs of gratitude during the morning and evening hours. Since coming under your guidance we have been able to study in peace and to be of some service to your country.

The first time that we heard the Japanese alphabet of fifty sounds from a Japanese commander, we were not able to understand. However, after starting to work in government offices I have been given the job of translating directly from Burmese to Japanese in training schools for police officers and teachers. I had worried whether I would be able to fulfill the great task given me, but thanks to the constant efforts of the Japanese teachers, I have come to understand the language little by little. At present I am accompanying the Japanese teachers almost regularly to the directors' training school.

I do not know much about this, but the Japanese administration seems decidedly different from the British. The Japanese Government authorities are exercising their utmost for the sake of Burmese Shan. Somehow or other they tide over the various inconveniences in a most splendid manner. We are more than grateful for this. The Japanese, contrary to the discriminating British are cooperative with us in all undertakings. It is a pleasure to work in this way. We are exerting our utmost to do our full share.

The education of which I am taking part as a teacher is of great importance for the development of Shan. For the diffusion or reforming of the educational system, the Japanese authorities have concentrated their energies in making possible the construction of a great number of schools so that all the boys and girls of Burma may be able to attend classes. The percentage of school attendance during the past in Burma was only 10 per cent or so, a pitiable figure, indeed. First of all, in order to pick the best teachers, methods have been changed. Local Shan people have now been appointed as government school inspectors. They are doing their utmost for the reformation of previous educational systems.

School Attendance Increase

Today, the number of students attending the native primary schools and Japanese schools have been greatly increased. What we lack now are school rooms. However, the children are studying the Japanese language very enthusiastically and when I see them thus busily absorbed, I feel very happy. The Japanese Spirit is being taught to train the sons of squires to become future leaders. Nothing moves us more than when we see the boys marching in perfect order to the Japanese tune of the "Strength of Asia." This takes place in the morning with the surrounding mountains in the background, and before the mist flares up with the golden rays of the sun.

New higher schools are being built through the efforts of the new government administration, and a sound basis for general education has been established.

Thanks to the moral teachings of your country, our State of Shan was recently incorporated to Burma. You cannot imagine how great is our elation. We are now able to clasp our hands tightly with the other countries of Greater East Asia and march forward with bright hopes.

We have returned to Asia. Although we had been living under British influence for a long time, we have, as one of the Asiatic races, retained the spirit characteristic of Asiatics. The Japanese teachers here always speak of the nature and even the customs of the Burmese-Shan people as being similar to those of the Japanese. Although we have still to learn many things concerning your country, we have resolved to extend our share of service by modeling our ways and means of life to yours.

At present, a women's society has been organized. Although, I, myself am not able to do much, all of us have become welded together and are trying to be of use as much as possible to the soldiers of your country. We have taken upon ourselves the task of sewing and washing and other things. This is really a minor work on our part, but we feel it is the proper thing to do in return for the obligation deeply felt in our hearts. For, all our efforts are for the prosperity of my country and for the mutual prosperity of Greater East Asia.

If I have the opportunity, I would like very much to visit and study in your country. Through the kind arrangements of your people, my younger brother, together with the son of Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw, were few of the students chosen to study in Japan.

I understand that they are receiving much assistance from your people, and I beg for the continuance of your guidance.

Fruits of Wisdom

I would rather dwell in the dim fog of superstition, than in air rarified to nothing by the air-pump of unbelief in which the panting breast expires, vainly and convulsively gasping for breath.—Richter.

* * *

The world has no sympathy with any but positive griefs; it will pity you for what you lose, but never for what you lack.—Mad. Swetchine.

* * *

Nature has concealed at the bottom of our minds talents and abilities of which we are not aware. The passions alone have the privilege of bringing them to light, and of giving us sometimes views more certain and more perfect than art could possibly produce.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

We may divide thinkers into those who think for themselves, and those who think through others. The latter are the rule, and the former the exception. The first are original thinkers in a double sense, and egotists in the noblest meaning of the word. It is from them only that the world learns wisdom. For only the light which we have kindled in ourselves can illuminate others.—Schopenhauer.

* * *

Riches amassed in haste will diminish, but those collected little by little will multiply.—Goethe.

* * *

In manners, tranquillity is the supreme power.—Mad. de Maintenon.

* * *

He who is a slave to his belly seldom worships God.—Saadi.

* * *

Some one says, "Boys will be boys;" he forgot to add, "Boys will be men."

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1944

Roosevelt's War Against America

Unhampered by either ideals, principles or a conscience, concerned only with the forwarding of his personal prestige, power and interests, President Roosevelt, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces, has swaggeringly, openly declared war on the people of his own country. Throughout the years since his assumption of the post of President, Roosevelt has worked silently, under the cloak of a series of "emergencies" to undermine the foundations of the American State, to usurp with rare skill and cunning the rights belonging to the people. But now he has come out into the open, a trenchant, militant buccaneer, ready to crush all opposition with the unstinted use of the force which he has carefully gathered.

No deft artist of irony could have conceived of a situation quite so contradictory and ironic as this: a ruthless megalomaniac out to bring the world under his iron heel with the support of a people who stand to lose more than anyone else! For the war, even in its most favorably interpreted aspects, holds nothing in prospect for the American people. They have everything to lose, nothing to gain. They can, and undoubtedly will, lose hundreds of thousands of their best men; they will lose billions of dollars worth of vital resources and materials which they can ill afford to lose; they will suffer incredible hardships and increasing privations, and the outcome of it all can only mean the loss of their precious heritages, the irretrievable sacrifice of the rights won through long years of bloody war against Britain, the very nation whom they now hail as their closest ally!

Into this profitless, disheartening war, Roosevelt dragged the American people. There was no attempt to consult Congress in undertaking the various war-like, belligerent actions which inevitably led to the path of hostilities. And this tendency to act alone, to wield a heavy hand over the destiny of Americans in bland disregard of either their opinions or welfare, is increasing.

Roosevelt cajoled the Americans into war with promises of limiting participation to material assistance only, with the promise of never sending American troops abroad, and then with the promise that the war would be short, easily won. He has broken every single one of those promises, and the American people are just beginning to wake up, to see Roosevelt for exactly what he is—a vicious, small-minded, lying demagogue incapable of either seeing the truth or telling it.

Louis Bromfield, noted author, has reported that the farmers of the nation are bitterly disappointed in Roosevelt, antagonistic toward the policies he has adopted, suspicious of the slow, tangled web of red-tape bureaucracy. He has revealed that the farmers know that Roosevelt has abandoned them, that Roosevelt is now relying on the support of the laboring class. But what has the President done for the workers? The year just ended saw even the laborers treacherously betrayed by their so-called "champion." The coal workers, the railway workers and the steel workers all made demands in 1943, and they were all rebuffed by Roosevelt. None of them won their full demands, and both the railway workers and the coal miners were suppressed in their action by Roosevelt's moves in calling out the armed forces to take over the management of their respective industries.

Furthermore, Roosevelt has always been at odds with the employer class, the great industrialists, the manufacturers and the financiers, who view his New Deal activities with distinct distaste, who look upon his program of government control and seizure of industries with both alarm and misgivings. And then there is that small, minority group of intellectuals and idealists who fought Roosevelt's policies from the very first, who opposed his maneuvers to hurl America into the maelstrom of war, who suffered Roosevelt's slanders and accusations of treachery and cowardice to fight for the traditional freedom of speech and action which the President sought to wipe out.

Congress is irked and ired over Roosevelt's despotism, his increasing aloofness and his belief that he alone has the right to direct the course of the United States in this war. The Senators and Representatives resent Roosevelt's assumption that they must cower in servile obedience to his mandates, and their voices are rising in protest. Even the Democrats, members of Roosevelt's own party, are becoming increasingly vehement in their denunciation of his high-handed, oppressive tactics. And so it goes.

✓ Roosevelt's war against America is of pertinent interest to every class of Americans. His actions have gone far beyond that necessary to keep the wheels of war industry rolling; they have begun to menace the whole structure of the nation, and they have thrown doubt, fear and restless anxiety into the hearts of all good Americans. The American people have seen their standards of living slashed, have watched their rights stolen, their ideals shattered. They have seen their sons and fathers marching off to their deaths in distant lands to fight a war which they do not understand. The things they thought were deathless have been inexorably crushed under the monstrous Juggernaut of Roosevelt's relentlessly driving ambitions.

✓ And the tragedy of it all is that the venomous poison of destruction engendered by Roosevelt's personal war against his own people cannot be remedied at once through a mere defeat of the Roosevelt Administration in this year's presidential election. Roosevelt's war has been that of grim, self-seeking attrition, and the disastrous effects cannot be remedied without a complete change in policy and action. Tremendous efforts, unselfish devotion to the ideals of the men who founded the nation, a thorough, courageous change of the heart, a complete abandonment of the principles of dangerous, selfish meddling in the affairs of others and a return to rugged, critical honesty are necessary to wipe away the stains left by Roosevelt. Until then, America can find no peace.

Each in Its Season

As each season of the year has its special flowers, so does each period in the life of mortals have its own allurements. As it is both wise and natural to enjoy the sakura in the spring and chrysanthemums in the autumn, so must it be the part of wisdom to catch the pleasures of life as they succeed one after another.

The heart of youth turns to thoughts of love. In middle age man's mind longs for honor and fame. In his declining years man is most tempted by the hoarding of wealth. The object of tender emotion is personal and individual, that of ambition impersonal and social, while that of avarice is lifeless and material. Youth is impelled by a generous sentiment, self-forgetful and ignorant of responsibility. Maturer men, in their eagerness for power and position, will risk all they possess. Old age, knowing too well the unrealibility of familty and friends in their passing, clings to money for safety and comfort. (From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

The New Year's Eve

Although it did not rain, the weather had not cleared up. What a gloomy New Year's eve it was! To welcome the new year, however, the door of my humble lodging was decorated with branches of pine trees from a neighboring hill, as were also the boats moored on the river flowing before my house, with pine trees and shimenawa.

The whole world was at peace; my home too, was at peace. I had neither guests not debtors to disturb the tranquillity of my home nor any superfluous money to spoil my simple life with. It was, indeed in the most quiet and indifferent spirit that I sped the departing year. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

A Year Ago Today

January 5, 1943

A powerful squadron of Imperial Army planes made another surprise attack on Shaokwan, important enemy base in Kwangtung Province and blasted and set ablaze military establishments there.

* * *

Thirty-three editors of newspapers and magazines published in the United States, including Time, were arrested by United States authorities on the ground that they were exercising evil influence on social morality.

* * *

The Imperial Army Air Force detected more than a dozen enemy large-sized vessels fully loaded with war material in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River near Shantoping, 50 kilometers above Ichang, and sank 13 of them by bombing and machine-gun fire.

* * *

Due to the acute shortage of foodstuff, the population of Calcutta, India, is fast decreasing. Already about one-half of the city's population has left for other districts. Calcutta's population was 2,119,000 in 1941, but was recently reduced to 1,050,000. Yet despite such a reduction in population, the city's food shortage question has not been solved.

* * *

The State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is now suffering from the severest drought in 30 years, and the temperature has risen unprecedentedly. Agricultural crops are expected to be mostly killed by the heat and water lack while livestock has been hit hard. Rivers have fallen so much that many factories obtaining water supply from rivers have been obliged to suspend operations.

Manpower Shortages in U.S.

Farm Hands Lacking---American Fathers May Be Next To Be Mobilized by Government

By YOSHITARO YAMADA
Director of the Investigation Department of the Foreign Office
(From the Yokusan Seiji)

Part I

The fact is patent that human power is decisive of the issue of war. All belligerent Powers are, therefore, at great pains to eliminate all waste so as to make the best possible use of their human resources. According to the census taken in the United States in January, 1942, the population of that country totalled 133,960,000. Calculated on the basis of this figure, it may be assumed that its population stood at something like 136,060,000—68,390,000 men and 67,670,000 women—in June last year. How many out of this population are capable of labor then?

In a total war like the present, all people over 14 years are generally counted among those capable of production. Now, the number of American people who are over 14 years may be put roughly at 102,409,000. From this figure, however, we may deduct those of over 64 years as disqualified, generally speaking, for production. The number of people from 14 to 64, which is estimated approximately at 93,430,000—46,670,000 men and 46,760,000 women—, then, represents the labor population of America. The question is how this manpower is being used. Let me first look into the strength of America's fighting services, which forms the most important factor in the conduct of the war.

Conscription Law

America put her conscription law into force in September, 1940. The registration of all men from 21 to 35 was first carried out for conscription purposes, and subsequently, as the war situation developed more serious phases, frequent revisions and extensions have been effected of the law. Whereas the army and naval strengths of America in June, 1939, that is, prior to the outbreak of the European war, were roughly 500,000 and 170,000 respectively, there has since been a rapid increase in both. According to the figures given out by the Government as showing the objectives in view, the total strength of the army was to be increased to 5,000,000 and that of the navy to 1,700,000, making a total of 6,700,000, by the end of 1942. These plans were later enlarged and under the expanded program disclosed by the Government in the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives in June last year, the army was to be expanded to 7,200,000 strong and the naval personnel to 2,000,000, making a total of 9,200,000. A further upward revision was subsequently made of this program, and according to the figures made public in the Army Committee of the Senate, it was intended to increase the army to 8,200,000 and the navy to 2,220,000, a total of 10,420,000.

As regards the army, this latest figure evidently represents the maximum mobilizable number, provided there occurs no such far-reaching change in the war situation as to involve a radical revision of the general plan of operations. In order to complete this large-scale mobilization, however, it is computed that America will have to mobilize troops, during the latter half of last year, at the rate of over 300,000 a month on the average. The execution of this gigantic mobilization scheme is attended with many difficulties, as I shall state later in its relation to the problem of industrial labor.

Women Mobilized

Not only men but women also are being mobilized for the military service. In July last year, women auxiliaries for the army numbered 35,000, and it was planned to increase this number to 375,000 by the end of last year. In the navy, the number of women auxiliaries, which stood at 17,000 in May last year, was expected to be increased considerably. It appears that the mobilization of altogether 500,000 women auxiliaries for both services is aimed at. The percentage of the numerical fighting strengths to the total population was 4.8 per cent at the end of 1942, assuming the total number enlisted then to have been 6,700,000, and 6.8 per cent in June last year, when it was assumed that the fighting strength stood at 9,200,000, and it will be 7.6 per cent at the end of last year, if calculated on the assumption that, as projected, the fighting strength will have been increased to 10,420,000. As a matter of fact, however, it is admittedly very difficult to carry out these mobilization programs according to plan. The actual fighting strength in June last year was, in all probability, about 70 or 80 per cent of the figure officially given out.

Next, as to industrial labor. The total labor power in June last year, in which the fighting strength was included, was 63,500,000, according to a statement made by Paul McNutt, Chairman of the Wartime Manpower Commission. He declared his intention to increase it by 2,000,000 to 65,000,000—10,420,000 fighting strength, 37,080,000 male laborers and 18,000,000 female laborers—by January this year. The percentage of this total labor power to the total population was 46.7 per cent in June last year. This high percentage approximating to half the total population may well be taken to indicate that the mobilization of labor has practically reached the saturation point. The American Government is bestowing particular attention on the question of how to distribute the total labor power in order to ensure the prosecution of the war in a most efficient way. The industrial labor population in May, 1941, was assumed to be 9,660,000 for agriculture and 38,280,000 for pursuits other than agriculture, 6,000,000 unemployed and 10,800,000 fighting strength, making a total of 55,800,000. It was proposed to increase this total figure to 58,700,000 by the end of 1942 and to 63,500,000 by July last year. The figure of 58,700,000 for the end of 1942 comprised 7,800,000 for agriculture, 17,500,000 for the war industries inclusive of the manufacture of arms, and 20,500,000 for "peace" industries. As regards the figure of 63,50,000 for July last year, the munitions industry accounted for 20,000,000 and it was proposed that the requisite number for this particular industry should be provided by making drafts on manpower in the "peace" industries.

Re-Allocation of Population

In order to accomplish the above-mentioned re-allocation of the productive population, it is said that 6,000,000 more people will have to be found both for the fighting services and for the munition industry. This problem is causing much uneasiness to the American authorities, for they are naturally finding it increasingly difficult to draw on the unemployed and "peace" industries, which are already in a depleted state, to procure the requisite number. Under their present plans, 2,700,000 are to be provided by the transfer of laborers from the non-urgent industries, 500,000 by the natural increase of labor, 1,500,000 through the mobilization of the unemployed and old people, and 2,000,000 by the mobilization of women. It seems, however, that, in spite of their desperate efforts, their plans are yielding none too satisfactory results.

In consequence of heavy drafts made last year on farm labor, the agrarian communities are badly feeling a shortage of labor, with the result that various agricultural plans are suffering seriously. In such circumstances, Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, is strongly urging the necessity of increasing agricultural labor power. He maintains that it must be increased by 2,000,000 by all means. The shortage of farm labor is most acute in the central and western States. In Wisconsin and Minnesota, it is said that, finding it difficult to continue their agricultural work, many farmers are selling their cattle.

President Roosevelt takes a grave view of this situation, and has taken steps to defer the conscription of some 3,000,000 men of military age whose labor was deemed required for agricultural purposes. Besides, he caused 500,000 soldiers to be discharged to be sent back to their farm work. It was further announced that students of secondary schools and women should be organized into agricultural corps to help in farm work.

For the relief of the shortage of agricultural labor, the Government is taking various measures. Paul McNutt disclosed the Government plans in this regard at the recent annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Boston and asked the entire nation to strive earnestly for their successful execution. These measures are beset with many difficulties, however.

Decisive Measure Needed

One of these measures is to perfect the structure of general mobilization. A mobilization law is not in force in America, and consequently, much difficulty attends any compulsory action taken for the mobilization of human resources. In August 1942, McNutt decided to draw up a Labor Mobilization Act, and although it has been announced that the necessary preparations have been completed, no bill has yet been introduced in Congress up to the present. In the meantime, the view has been gaining ground among the Congressmen in favor of some decisive measure being taken in the same direction, and we notice that the Austin-Wordsworth Bill is now actually before Congress. This Bill aims at the registration of all men from 18 to 65 and all women from 18 to 50, with the authority for mobilizing them for war purposes invested in the President.

Secondly, the Government is planning to harmonize the fighting strength with industrial labor. As already noted, the President has given orders to postpone the conscription of 3,000,000 farm laborers. A far-reaching revision has recently been effected of the conscription system. Conscription was formerly put off in favor of those who had children to support, but under the revised system, the postponement is dependent on the consideration of whether war efforts will not be impeded by enrollment. The question of conscripting fathers has been giving rise to much debate of late.

It is computed that some 10,800,000 people are open for conscription in America. These comprise 5,800,000 bachelors, 1,200,000 married men without issue and 3,800,000 married men with children. As already mentioned, under the program officially drawn up, the total fighting strength at the end of last year was to exceed 10,000,000. It is a foregone conclusion that this large-scale mobilization cannot be achieved without recourse to the recruitment of fathers.

Change Over of Industries

Thirdly, there is the question of change-over from non-urgent industries. A Presidential decree was issued in February last year, according to which men under 38 years who were in the specified non-urgent industries had either to move into the munitions industry or to enter the military service. A similar decree was issued in April to apply this rule to men from 38 to 45 years as well. Again, at the end of August, another decree was issued purporting to raise the number of those in the non-urgent industries to the 1940 level. In short, the American authorities are taxing their brains as to secure the transfer of men from the non-urgent to the war industries. McNutt is exerting himself to the utmost to carry out his plan to get 3,000,000 people transferred from the non-urgent industries to the spheres of activity urgently needed for war purposes within a year from July last year—2,500,000 before the turn of the year and 500,000 during the first half of next year. His efforts are nevertheless meeting with little success. For instance, seven aluminium factories which were completed several months ago in the Western Coast districts are still unable to start operation for lack of labor.

Fourthly, as to the extension of working hours, the 48-hour-week system has been put into force from February last year. The American authorities claim that under the new system additional labor equivalent to 50,000 people has been found.

Fifthly, the importation of alien labor is proposed, but this scheme stands a very small chance of success in America. The importation of 100,000 Mexican laborers is projected for the current year, but it is open to doubt whether this plan will prove successful.

Sixthly, the increase of efficiency through the prevention of strikes is in contemplation. This question has been receiving a great deal of attention in conjunction with the colliery strikes which have broken out frequently since last spring, but here, too, the Government's efforts are evidently not very successful.

Seeing, however, that America's population exceeds 130,000,000, the plans of the American authorities are not altogether impossible. Their success depends on the methods employed for carrying them out. At the moment, the Wartime Manpower Commission, of which Paul McNutt is the Chairman, is chiefly concerned with the work of drawing up plans for the efficient mobilization of domestic human resources. This Committee is handicapped in its work by the fact that it is without executive powers, though vested with the power of supervision. Altogether, the need of a General Mobilization Law is keenly felt in America.

(To Be Concluded)

GRATITUDE EXPRESSED By BURMESE GIRL

Japan's Noble Mission Spurs Burma to Added Zeal

By MA AWOI
(From the Shukan Mainichi)

Comparing the cunning exploitative measures being taken by the British with the sincere attitude of the Japanese, the Burmese people have been deeply impressed by the latter's justice. Japan's noble mission has inspired the Burmese to hasten the strengthening of their national defense movement and to ameliorate their living conditions.

The following paragraphs written by a Burmese woman is an expression of sincere gratitude to the Japanese people. Ma Awoi, 26, was born in the state of Shan, now incorporated into Burma. After graduating from Rangoon University she taught at a higher school, but since January of last year she became a governmental employee and has been studying the Japanese language at the same time. At present she is giving lectures in Japanese at training schools for teachers, police officers and leaders.

Through the austere power of Japan, the "Land of Enlightment," we have once again returned to Asia. I do not know how to express my deep emotions. I feel very happy to have this opportunity in addressing my heart-felt gratitude to our "Mothers" and "Sisters" in Japan.

My home is in the state of Shan which I think is not very well known to you. It is situated in Burma on the banks of the Salween River. To the west can be seen the lofty Arakan mountains. And to the the north and east across vast green plains broken by the undulating hills are the borders of the Chinese province of Yunnan, French Indo-China, and Thailand. This part of the country gives one a feeling that of being wrapped in nature's bosom. The weather is mild like the cherry blossom season in Japan. Though being blessed with a rich cultural background we had forgotten it in the march of time, we had been made blind and deaf through British oppression.

It was when the Heaven-sent troops of Japan came to free us from the shackles of the British that we were first awakened from our long sleep. On December 8, two years ago, when Japan was forced to rise in arms against the Anglo-Americans, our gratitude was so great as to be beyond expression. We could do nothing but face the east and pray. And when we saw the domineering English about us in utter bewilderment, we thought of the saying, "Unrighteous ones will always lose in the end."

Japan's was truly a lightning victory. Just prior to this we had been hearing of far-off Japanese victories but when we saw the silver Rising Sun wings of Japanese planes and heard the sturdy footsteps of the Japanese soldiers, we realized that the soldiers from the "Land Of The Gods" had finally come. Although we were aghast for a while in being surrounded by war-fires, we had nothing to do but to pray when the Japanese soldiers came and saved us.

We cannot keep the tears of joy from welling into our eyes when we think of the encouragement given by our "Mothers" and "Sisters" many thousands of miles across land and sea and of the expeditions of the soldiers who have come through many hardships.

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We also want you to visualize the children of our own singing songs of gratitude during the morning and evening hours. Since coming under your guidance we have been able to study in peace and to be of some service to your country.

The first time that we heard the Japanese alphabet of fifty sounds from a Japanese commander, we were not able to understand. However, after starting to work in government offices I have been given the job of translating directly from Burmese to Japanese in training schools for police officers and teachers. I had worried whether I would be able to fulfill the great task given me, but thanks to the constant efforts of the Japanese teachers, I have come to understand the language little by little. At present I am accompanying the Japanese teachers almost regularly to the directors' training school.

I do not know much about this, but the Japanese administration seems decidedly different from the British. The Japanese Government authorities are exercising their utmost for the sake of Burmese Shan. Somehow or other they tide over the various inconveniences in a most splendid manner. We are more than grateful for this. The Japanese, contrary to the discriminating British are cooperative with us in all undertakings. It is a pleasure to work in this way. We are exerting our utmost to do our full share.

The education of which I am taking part as a teacher is of great importance for the development of Shan. For the diffusion or reforming of the educational system, the Japanese authorities have concentrated their energies in making possible the construction of a great number of schools so that all the boys and girls of Burma may be able to attend classes. The percentage of school attendance during the past in Burma was only 10 per cent or so, a pitiable figure, indeed. First of all, in order to pick the best teachers, methods have been changed. Local Shan people have now been appointed as government school-inspectors. They are doing their utmost for the reformation of previous educational systems.

School Attendance Increase

Today, the number of students attending the native primary schools and Japanese schools have been greatly increased. What we lack now are school rooms. However, the children are studying the Japanese language very enthusiastically and when I see them thus busily absorbed, I feel very happy. The Japanese Spirit is being taught to train the sons of squires to become future leaders. Nothing moves us more than when we see the boys marching in perfect order to the Japanese tune of the "Strength of Asia." This takes place in the morning with the surrounding mountains in the background, and before the mist flares up with the golden rays of the sun.

New higher schools are being built through the efforts of the new government administration, and a sound basis for general education has been established.

Thanks to the moral teachings of your country, our State of Shan was recently incorporated to Burma. You cannot imagine how great is our elation. We are now able to clasp our hands tightly with the other countries of Greater East Asia and march forward with bright hopes.

We have returned to Asia. Although we had been living under British influence for a long time, we have, as one of the Asiatic races, retained the spirit characteristic of Asiatics. The Japanese teachers here always speak of the nature and even the customs of the Burmese-Shan people as being similar to those of the Japanese. Although we have still to learn many things concerning your country, we have resolved to extend our share of service by modeling our ways and means of life to yours.

At present, a women's society has been organized. Although, I, myself am not able to do much, all of us have become welded together and are trying to be of use as much as possible to the soldiers of your country. We have taken upon ourselves the task of sewing and washing and other things. This is really a minor work on our part, but we feel it is the proper thing to do in return for the obligation deeply felt in our hearts. For all our efforts are for the prosperity of my country and for the mutual prosperity of Greater East Asia.

If I have the opportunity, I would like very much to visit and study in your country. Through the kind arrangements of your people, my younger brother, together with the son of Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw, were few of the students chosen to study in Japan.

I understand that they are receiving much assistance from your people, and I beg for the continuance of your guidance.

Fruits of Wisdom

I would rather dwell in the dim fog of superstition, than in air rarified to nothing by the air-pump of unbelief in which the panting breast expires, vainly and convulsively gasping for breath.—Richter.

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The world has no sympathy with any but positive griefs; it will pity you for what you lose, but never for what you lack.—Mad. Swetchine.

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Nature has concealed at the bottom of our minds talents and abilities of which we are not aware. The passions alone have the privilege of bringing them to light, and of giving us sometimes views more certain and more perfect than art could possibly produce.—Rochefoucauld.

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We may divide thinkers into those who think for themselves, and those who think through others. The latter are the rule, and the former the exception. The first are original thinkers in a double sense, and egotists in the noblest meaning of the word. It is from them only that the world learns wisdom. For only the light which we have kindled in ourselves can illuminate others.—Schopenhauer.

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Riches amassed in haste will diminish, but those collected little by little will multiply.—Goethe.

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In manners, tranquillity is the supreme power.—Mad. de Maintenon.

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He who is a slave to his belly seldom worships God.—Saadi.

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Some one says, "Boys will be boys;" he forgot to add, "Boys will be men."